





## HOME NEWS

## Police chief calls for ban on free pop music festivals

Ratepayers will have to pay at least £100,000 for police operations at Windsor, at Reading and at Watchfield free festival last month, Mr David Holdsworth, chief Constable of Thames Valley Police, said in a report to be presented to the local authority this week. More than 1,000 policemen were on duty during the nine days, including the August Bank Holiday weekend.

Calling for a ban on free festivals, Mr Holdsworth says: "In my opinion it would be better for central government to become involved again in searching for a suitable site for another 'free' festival."

"If four thousand to eight thousand people in this country want to do their own thing, let them do it at their own risk and expense. If however, central government feel obliged to enter the free festival arena again, I must, on behalf of the Thames Valley Police, make the plea that no site be offered in this area. We've had enough of free festivals."

One effect of the decision to offer the site at Watchfield was to cause a great many people representing local government and other organisations to become involved in helping what the chief constable describes as "a squalid, uncivilized, noisy, dirty, drug-infested free festival" to take place.

For their size, free festivals caused a disproportionate amount of trouble. The new society which they may be said to embody afforded few apparent compensations, Mr Holdsworth adds. They were far from free and he wondered if the public were really prepared to go on meeting the considerable cost of the police manpower involved in looking after those unedifying gatherings.

Discussing the lessons learnt from the previous Windsor festivals, Mr Holdsworth declares: "The Thames Valley

Police learnt that they must take seriously the seemingly idiotic noises and threats which issue from the communes; and not to treat as a joke their claims to be the architects of a new society through revolution."

The police also learnt that a policy of containment of an illegal festival was likely in the end to cause more difficulties than a policy of strict enforcement of the law. He hoped that the people of the communes had learnt that the public and the courts had little sympathy for public displays of anarchy.

He acknowledged that the offer of the Watchfield site this year made it unlikely that there would be a large-scale confrontation in Windsor Great Park, but the offer placed a heavy burden on the police at Windsor, Reading and Watchfield which required officers to work 12-hour tours of duty.

Mr Holdsworth gave what he described as a short version of what the organizers of the 1974 festival had said: "Come to Windsor Great Park and copulate under the influence of drugs."

Because there were no facilities, the organizers should have added: "You'll have to empty your bowels and bladders where other people rest and eat."

Bill for ratepayers: Thames Valley Police have put in a bill to the ratepayers of £67,000 for keeping an eye on the Watchfield free pop festival in August (our Reading Correspondent writes). It will be shared by the three counties served by the force. Yesterday it was announced that Berkshire will have to meet 40 per cent, £26,800, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire will each pay £20,100.

On top of the cost to Berkshire will be £7,000 which the county council spent on publicity for the previous Windsor festival. Mr Holdsworth declares: "The Thames Valley

## Scots paper presses government for aid

From a Staff Reporter, Glasgow

The Scottish Daily News is pressing the Government for help in raising at least £250,000. Mr Robert Maxwell, the newspaper's chief executive, said yesterday that a satisfactory answer was expected soon, but the Scottish Office said that no formal application for aid had been made.

The original conditions of the government loan to the newspaper stated clearly that not more than £1.25m could be expected from the state. The workers' cooperative, which launched the newspaper, is asking the Government to relinquish part of its security on the former Beaverbrook plant and premises in Albion Street, Glasgow, to provide extra security as collateral for a loan negotiated through normal commercial sources.

That would affect the Government's position as a secured creditor but would not break the terms of the original agreement with the cooperative.

The move is understood to be one of several fund-raising proposals under consideration as a means of saving the 500 jobs on the Scottish Daily News, which were salvaged from the Beaverbrook closure in Glasgow last year.

Mr Maxwell made clear that there was no immediate crisis. Commenting on the move by Beaverbrook Newspapers, which is the biggest shareholder in the Scottish Daily News, to freeze about £50,000 in value-added tax refunds made to the newspaper, he said he had "frustrated this attempt to interrupt the paper's business".

The bank account was continuing normally and the cooperative had instructed counsel to move in the courts to lift the action by Beaverbrook, he added.

Asked why the additional £225,000 was required, Mr Maxwell said that the newspaper's difficulty was to predict accurately what the advertising income was likely to be during the next six months.

The money was needed to tide it over that period of revenue uncertainty and steps also had to be taken to secure an additional capital reserve.

The circulation had increased during the past month from 80,000 to 130,000, but advertising revenue, essential to the viability of the newspaper, is understood to amount to no more than 18 per cent of total revenue. That means a continuing loss of about £20,000 a week.

A report by Mr William Wolfe, a chartered accountant and chairman of the Scottish National Party, showed that substantial new funds would be needed to keep the newspaper alive. It was disclosed to members of the Government and that led to the resignation of Mr Wolfe as company secretary and Mr Allister Macdonald as chairman of the cooperative.

## Skipper tends injured sailor on advice from hospital

From Martin Huckerby, Nilton, Isle of Wight. An injured crewman in a tanker sailing up the Channel is tended by his captain, with the help of a doctor broadcasted advice from a hospital ashore, connected through the agency of one of the Post Office's coastal radio stations.

That is an example of the link between ship and shore, which in much of the Channel is provided by Nilton radio station, one of the chain of 11 medium-range stations which are being modernized under a £1.2m scheme.

The new station, near the southern tip of the Isle of Wight, was formally opened yesterday by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten of Burma. He used the station's facilities to talk to several ships in the Channel area, including the liner QE2, approaching Cherbourg, and HMS Kent, a guided missile destroyer.

The radio stations guard the coast of Britain, from Land's End to Wick, and the modernization scheme will improve the service to shipping, with clearer speech quality and improved range.

Although the stations have a multiplicity of tasks, they have the important responsibility to maintain a constant watch on maritime distress frequencies, listening for SOS and May Day calls, and to coordinate communications in rescue operations between the casualties, rescue vessels and coastguards.

Most of their activity lies in providing links between ship and shore. Nilton alone handles 35,000 radio telegrams and 65,000 radio telephone calls a year. About half the calls deal with at Nilton are to the Continent, from German, Scandinavian and other European ships.

Two of the busiest stations are Stonehaven, near Aberdeen, and Wick, which provide communications with the oil rigs and other craft involved in North Sea oil work.

But most of the stations' work involves serving cargo and passenger vessels, fishing fleets and naval craft. In recent years

## Report to DPP on election of Blyth MP

By Stewart Tondler

The Director of Public Prosecutions is studying a report from Northumbria police on allegations concerning expenses incurred during the election of Mr John Rymen, Labour MP for Blyth.

An investigation by two senior officers was completed last week and their report was studied by Mr R. P. Price, Assistant Chief Constable of Northumbria, who forwarded it to the DPP's office during the weekend.

The investigation began when solicitors representing Metro Radio, the commercial station covering the Newcastle area, approached the police after Mr Michael Chrimman, a reporter, had begun work on a programme about the election in Blyth last October.

Mr Rymen, a barrister, was elected last October with a majority of 78. He defeated Mr Edward Milne, who had won the seat as an independent Labour candidate after he had been rejected by the local Labour Party.

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The police said he was being interviewed. An inquiry into the deaths of the children—Mary, whose body was found in a discarded quarry, will be opened at Gateshead on Wednesday. Police have ruled out murder in the case of Mrs McNall and have indicated that Mr McNall may have committed no crime.

Police see dead girls' father

Mr Alfred McNall, whose two daughters were discovered strangled in their home at Gateshead on Friday, was found yesterday by the police at Stanhope, co Durham, and accompanied them to Gateshead police station.

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Mr Marsh yesterday over Channel tunnel

## Campaign for big expansion

By Christopher The Labour Staff

A big expansion of the system is being a campaign launched by Transport 2000, a group backed by all way unions.

Mr Michael Hastings manager of said: "Behind the knives are being sh cutbacks in transport policy."

Mr Sidney Wight secretary of the Nat of Railwaymen, and Transport 2000, would be a "clash of values" between cuts in investment.

His union would be whether to stand u public meetings th local branches, and documents calling for British Rail.

"If the annual investment commitment transport system ahead will virtual ahead", Mr Harris railways will be a

Transport 2000 policy statement issued during the the railways are back they could be considered as an national network a valuable nation have been destroy sake of short-term The lines left open benefit travellers a London."

Europe links: Mr Marsh, chairman of ways Board, said y Government must role of railways in transport policy "i sources are to be best advantage" Association reports)

He wished he co certain about the development of the the world on he said at the op international railw ing conference in

"So far as the concerned, the railway tions have an obliga together for a con port policy. We w would be called on to fix from such a t British Rail was ing" from the G decision to abandon nel tunnel, with its closer links with railways, he said.

tunnel as very and sion of the railway Britain and the Co still believe that o tunnel may even y and if that time to find as ready and make the best of it lies it will provide

## Labour Party clash over

The Labour Party yesterday settled its internal dispute over conference allowances for staff. It had threatened to disrupt next week's annual conference at Blackpool.

Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, who returned from a visit to Yugoslavia yesterday, accepted the staff's right to reject a plan to cut their allowances as an economy measure. A staff member said he had agreed to pay

ment at rates stipulated in the staff contract of employment.

Almost 30 researchers' typists and press officers last week threatened to boycott the conference unless the agreed rate of an hotel allowance and 50 per cent for out-of-pocket expenses was paid. The national executive proposed a hotel allowance plus £20 expenses.

The staff argued that they might lose up to £30 as many of them had to be in Blackpool for up to 10 days to prepare for the conference.

## Seven hurt in crash

Seven elderly people on an outing from Bournemouth to Stonehenge were hurt yesterday when their coach was in collision with a lorry on the outskirts of Salisbury, Wiltshire. Two were detained in hospital.

## MP to retire

Mr Harold Boardman, aged 68, Labour MP for Leigh, Greater Manchester, since 1945, has announced his intention of retiring at the next general election. His majority at the last election was 14,635.

## Union chiefs ready to readmit bank workers

By Our Labour Editor

Leaders of the trade union movement agreed yesterday to allow the National Union of Bank Employees back into membership of the Trades Union Congress after a three-year expulsion imposed because it took advantage of the Conservatives' Industrial Relations Act.

The TUC's finance and general purposes committee interviewed leaders of NUBE, which has 105,000 members, and agreed to recommend tomorrow's full meeting of the general council to readmit the union if it pays £33,678 in back subscriptions.

Mr Liff Mills, general secretary of NUBE, welcomed the decision. His union had faced objections from Mr Clive Jenkins and his union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs. The bank employees were accused of defying the TUC and remaining registered under the 1971 Act in order to extend their influence without competition from TUC-affiliated unions.

Mr Mills said last night that the union had gained only "a few thousand" members by using the Conservative legislation.

The finance and general purposes committee also decided to recommend affiliation of the National Association of Licensed House Managers. The union of 11,000 publicans has been wooed by larger unions wanting amalgamation, but it has apparently opted for individual membership of the TUC.

## Government denial on 'IRA deal' document

Continued from page 1

is an offence in Northern Ireland to carry a gun unless a licence has been issued by the RUC. There has never been any deal to release 100 or any other number of detainees. The position about incident centres was fully set out in the House of Commons on February 11, 1975. The Government has at no time contributed financially to those centres run by the Provisional IRA.

The Government's policy has been fully set out in the House of Commons and this will continue to be the case. It has not been, and will not be, influenced by threats, distortions or lies.

In Dublin, the Irish Government also formally denied that a 12-point IRA peace blueprint had been found when Mr O'Connell was arrested.

Staff Reporter writes from Belfast: Rough copies of the alleged document have been circulating in both Belfast and Dublin in recent days. The 12 points mentioned are:

1. The eventual withdrawal of British troops to barracks with the removal to Britain of three to four thousand inside six months.
2. An end to arrests, screenings and searches of Catholics in Catholic areas of Northern Ireland.
3. Immunity from arrest for certain armed people.
4. The issuing of gun licences to certain people.
5. The establishment of incident centres, release of 100 detainees within weeks.
7. An end to detention by a specific date.
8. Discussions at local level be-

Mr Callaghan's remarks 'theoretical'

From Peter Stafford, New York. American journalists confirmed yesterday that Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, recently mentioned the possibility of military action against the Irish Republic by Protestants from the North. But they added that he had done so in a theoretical way, and had not spoken of any fear of an imminent invasion.

Mr Callaghan was speaking in long-range terms, one participant said, and had mentioned a Protestant invasion of the North. It was a distortion of a "grisy resolution" of the Irish situation. He had pointed out that armed Protestants in the North heavily outnumbered the Republic's armed forces.

Mr Callaghan was speaking at an informal meeting with a small group of American editors at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, on September 3. During the conversation, he referred gloomily to the Irish situation, and mentioned as one factor the many armed men in the North, and the possibility that they might eventually decide to act against the South out of impatience.

The meeting was reported in the British press, and drew denials from British officials. It was not true, they said, that Mr Callaghan feared an invasion of the Republic from the North. It was a distortion of a long conversation, and did not accurately reflect what he said. American recollections of the meeting are more qualified. Mr Robert Bartley, the editor of the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal, said that he had

not seen the London report. But, he went on, "If it suggests that he fears an invasion as any sort of imminent possibility, the Foreign Office is correct that the story is a distortion."

Mr Bartley confirmed, however, that Mr Callaghan had mentioned a move by Protestant irregulars against some objectives in the Republic as a theoretical possibility. He had not said that it was an immediate concern.

Mr Callaghan's remarks first came to light in a television interview with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, conducted by Mr William Buckley, a well-known commentator. Mr Buckley was at the meeting on September 3, and referred obliquely to it in one of his questions.

## Former Irish Government minister fined

Charles Haughey, aged 50, a former Minister for Justice in the Republic of Ireland, was fined £100 in Dublin yesterday for dangerous driving and £2 for unlawful assault.

Mr Haughey, who is the Fianna Fail shadow Health Minister, denied both offences at Dublin District Court. He was said to have driven his Jaguar at Mr Noel O'Loughlin, aged 23, successor, near the Dublin Parliament last October.

Mr Haughey said he had at no time driven at Mr O'Loughlin. "I thought no more of it was a minor incident, something that happens in Dublin every day."

Publishers found not guilty

For the second time a jury failed at the Central Criminal Court last night to agree whether magazines sold to depict sadism and sexual torture were obscene.

Judge Neil McKinnon, QC, ordered verdicts of not guilty against the publishers, David Gold, of Banfield Road, Beckenham, Kent; his son, Ian Gold, of Kirkdale, Sydenham, London; and David Gold and Son (Holdings) Ltd, of Southwark.

Rapist imprisoned

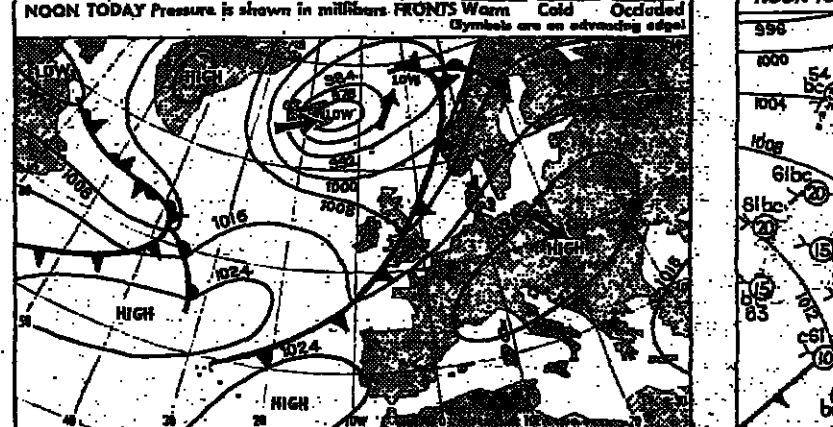
Gaileh Salah Mubarak, aged 40, who imprisoned a Swiss nude girl for 17 hours in his flat, raped her and subjected her to "disgusting acts" was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Two die in sewer

Two Birmingham men, Thomas Connolly, aged 50, of Pershore Road, Selly Oak, and Andrew Bright, aged 30, of Somerford Road, Weoley Castle, died in a sewer, in Birmingham yesterday after being overcome by fumes.

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



Today Sun rises: 6.47 am. Sun sets: 6.58 pm. Moon rises: 9.58 am. Moon sets: 7.48 pm.

Last quarter: September 25. Lighting up: 7.28 pm to 6.19 am. High water: London Bridge, 4.12 am, 7.1m (23.3ft); 4.20 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft). Ayrmouth, 9.34 am, 12.7m (41.6ft); 9.49 pm, 12.6m (41.3ft). Dover, 1.15 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 1.29 pm, 6.6m (21.7ft). Hull, 8.18 am, 7.3m (24.0ft); 8.44 pm, 7.1m (23.3ft). Liverpool, 1.19 am, 8.1m (26.5ft); 1.36 pm, 8.5m (28.2ft).

A deep depression, near Iceland will move away NE. A weak ridge of high pressure will develop over W. areas behind a trough of low pressure which will move slowly SE from S. Scotland to SE England.

Area forecasts: London, SE, central S, E, SW. England, East Anglia, Midlands.

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## The Everest Adventure

As Chris Bonington and his 102-man team attempt to conquer the daunting South West Face of Everest, here at home their progress can be followed on a special wallchart prepared by Barclays Bank International, the Expedition's sponsor.

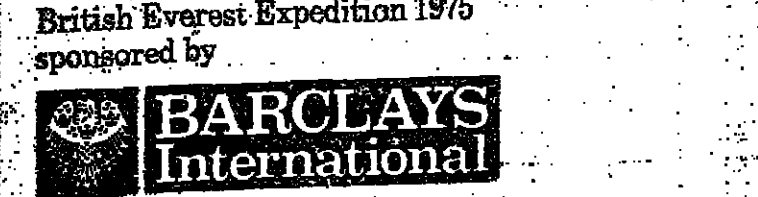


The full colour chart, measuring 23 1/2" x 33", shows the hazards and obstacles facing the climbers and describes the preparation, organisation and special equipment needed. It also details the 'walk-in' to base camp, the route Bonington's team intend to take up the mountain and those routes on which previous expeditions were defeated.

The chart has been designed not only for the moment but also as a lasting memento of this British team's answer to the ultimate challenge of the world's highest mountain.

Price 95p (inc. VAT) plus 15p post and packing.

British Everest Expedition 1975 sponsored by



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## HOME NEWS

## Wall collapse saved lives at bombed pub, expert tells trial

The collapse of an outer wall at a public house, Guilford, had saved lives, Major Donald Henderson, an explosives expert of Scotland Yard, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Had the wall not collapsed the force from the explosion in an adjacent room would have been channelled inside with a higher casualty rate, he said.

In the Seven Stars, the other bombed Guilford public house, the bomb had been under a bench in a corner near the entrance, Major Henderson said.

Mr Ronald Wilson, an explosives officer at Scotland Yard, said the device exploded at the King's Arms public house, Woolwich, apparently included coach bolts, nuts, pierced coils and washers which produced an anti-personnel effect. The bomb had probably been thrown into the pub.

Mr Douglas Riggs, a principal scientific officer at Woolwich, said he thought the explosives at the Seven Stars public house and the Horse and Groom public house were caused by a time switch based on a Smith's pocket watch.

The Woolwich bomb, Mr Riggs said, was of about 2lb of commercial plastic explosive with the nuts and bolts around it.

A statement alleged to have been made to police by Paul

Michael Hill, aged 29, of Barnaby Crescent, Belfast, one of the defendants, told the court, referred to a visit by him to a Brighton flat where explosives were stacked in a corner. They looked like brown sugar and had a strong smell and made his eyes water.

Gerard Conlan, aged 20, of Cypress Street, Belfast, another of the defendants, said in an alleged statement he knew Mr Hill had been in the Provos (Provisional IRA) shooting at soldiers. He had been frightened of him.

He was taking drugs and Mr Hill, the statement said, told him if the boys back home knew of that he would get a "head job". He agreed to help Mr Hill because, he said, "I had a chance of getting killed when I went back home again helping him."

Mr Hill, Mr Conlan, Carol Richards, aged 17, of Earl Court Square, London and Patrick Armstrong, aged 24, of Algonquin Road, Maidstone, are charged with murdering five people at the Horse and Groom public house, bombing the Seven Stars public house, and conspiring to cause explosions.

Mr Hill and Mr Armstrong are accused of murdering two men at the King's Arms public house. Mr Armstrong is accused of conspiracy to murder there.

All pleaded not guilty to all charges. Seven people died and 84 were seriously hurt in the three explosions last autumn.

The trial continues today.

## Private press back in business after 35 years

### Comeback for fine craftsmanship

From Trevor Fishlock  
Newtown, Powys

One of the finest private presses in Britain is back in business after 35 years. The Gregynog Press, which built a reputation for magnificent craftsmanship in printing between the wars, is now producing a special limited edition of new poems, painstakingly hand-set and printed on a Victorian hand press, on rare paper more than 40 years old. The hand-bound volumes will be finished next summer.

Gregynog is the name of a mansion in the Montgomeryshire hills which belonged to Gwen and Margaret Davies, who built a famous art collection, much of which is now in the National Museum of Wales. In 1923 the press was founded in converted stables at Gregynog to produce limited editions of books in Welsh and in English. The aim was aesthetic and cost was only a fringe consideration.

In 17 years 42 works were printed, seven of them in Welsh. On average 250 copies of each were published, and they included works of Shaw and Milton.

A few volumes of each edition were bound in morocco leather and one edition had floriated hand-coloured initial letters. Even in those days the special volumes cost up to £21 each. Gregynog is now a conference

A handsome volume of poems comes from printers where everything is touched by human hand

and study centre of the University of Wales, and the revival of the press is the result of the creation of a Gregynog printing fellowship. With a fellow installed, the iron Albion hand press still in the workshop and stacks of pre-war paper on the shelves, the new requirement was a suitable book.

The Rev R. S. Thomas, Vicar of Aberdaron, the best known of the Welsh poets writing in English, was completing a collection of 60 poems, called *Laboratories of the Spirit*. This is being published by Macmillan on October 23, and the University of Wales Press has arranged to publish 215 copies under the Gregynog imprint.

Fifteen copies, selling at £230 each, are being printed on linen paper, hand-made at Joseph Batchelor's mill at Little Chart, Kent, in 1930. It is the last of the paper carrying the original Gregynog watermark, and there is just enough for these copies. They will be bound in slate-blue leather, made from French goat's skin, by Mrs Sally Lou Smith, an American working in London, and will be tooled in gold and platinum with enlays of

coloured leathers. All have been sold.

Two hundred copies at £52 each, are being printed on Barcham Green paper, made at St Tovi, Maidstone, Kent, in 1935, and will have morocco spines and cloth sides. About 50 of them have been sold.

Mr Michael Hutchins, aged 37, the printing fellow, a lecturer at Camberwell School of Art, designed the book and is hand-setting it in 16-point Janson type. This is made in Germany, and is the oldest commercially available typeset still cast from the original matrices, which date from 1680.

Mr Hutchins designed the large initial capitals that start each poem, which are printed in blue and brown inks. The paper has to be kept damp and each sheet goes into the press four times.

Printing started a few weeks ago and will be completed next summer. "Printing like this presents many difficulties and it may take up to four hours to get one letter printed properly," Mr Hutchins said. "But the work is enormously satisfying."

The university hopes, through the sale of the books, to break even on the cost of the fellowships and the printing materials. Dr Glyn Tegai Hughes, warden of Gregynog, said: "We shall have to see what happens but I hope that the printing fellowship will continue, and that the press will flourish once again and carry on the good work."

## Police chief defends prosecution system

By Our Legal Correspondent

Mr Walter Stansfield, Chief Constable of Derbyshire, has defended the existing procedure of criminal prosecution after a hint on Saturday by Mr Lyon, Minister of State at the Home Office, that the Government was considering the introduction of a national prosecution system independent of the police.

Mr Stansfield, who is acting president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said in a statement that control of prosecutions should remain with the police. The system was working extremely well, he said. "The public does not really better having a policeman to decide than a lawyer." He pointed out that serious cases were already referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his advice and intervention. Chief constables, who were ultimately responsible for prosecutions, were accountable under law, and to the police authority.

Commenting on Mr Lyon's point that many cases at Crown Courts were withdrawn from juries by the judges, indicating that they should never have been brought, he said that many of these would have been seen by the Director of Public Prosecutions and his staff.

Mr Stansfield said: "Any other system would require the provision of a good deal of manpower and resources, and I have my doubts whether the end product would be as good."

Leading article, page 15

## 'Safe' insecticide to be investigated

By Hugh Clayton  
Agricultural Correspondent

An insecticide that has been on the Government's "safe list" for more than four years is to be investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture. An official said yesterday that it was "associated with" the deaths of hundreds of wild geese.

The investigation was called for by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. The chemical is carbophenothion, which is distributed in Britain by Murphy Chemical under the name Irithion.

It appears in the latest list of approved products for farmers and growers, published by the ministry, as a "seed treatment" for reduction of damage to winter wheat by wheat bulb fly.

The ministry says: "Treated seed must not be used for human or animal consumption. Sacks which have contained treated seed must not be used for feedstuffs or millable grain."

Boy on murder charge

A boy aged 14 was remanded in custody at Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday charged with murdering George George Cooper, aged six, who was found dead last week after falling from the fifteenth floor of a block of flats at Castlemilk, Glasgow.

## Refuge for wives

A refuge centre for battered wives is to be set up in Nottingham next winter. The Midlands Women's Aid Group says that attacks by husbands in Nottingham average 1,400 a year and are more frequent than anywhere else in Britain.

## Effect of Community Land Bill 'devastating'

By Our Estates Correspondent

The Community Land Bill was a disaster and would have a devastating effect on land, land development, and town planning control over land development, Sir Desmond Desmond, who is past president of the Royal Town Planning Institute and a former president of the Law Society, was addressing a public meeting in Bradford, the first of a series to be called around the country by the British Property Federation in protest against the Bill.

"Never in my life," he said, "have I seen such unanimous professional, technical and commercial opinion ranged in critical hostility to a Bill as in this case. That the effect of the Bill will be devastating is the opinion of many sober-minded people who have full knowledge of the tricky problems of land development and who are not at all averse to the public purse, the community, getting a fair share out of the profits, when they have accrued, of land development."

"The true thing is to be reasonable. Because some big boys in time past have made a pile out of land development, all developers and land owners are now to be sacrificed to an ideological principle of the most rigorous kind."

The development scene was about as dead as the dodo. Could anyone really believe that the committee-ridden hands of local government could ignite the catalytic spark that would once again set that scene alight? "Local government does not work that way and its founding fathers never expected it to do so," he said. "It is the destruction of individual incentives which is basically the worst thing about the new Bill."

What would happen, he asked, if the entrepreneur declined to play and all action in the development field was left to local authorities? The answer was: not enough to rebuild the real estate and property development market. It would be, once again, a case of too little and too late.

## Scots teachers' petition on differentials

Scotland's honours graduate teachers are in petition the Secretary of State for Scotland in an attempt to get a fairer deal in the classroom.

In Edinburgh yesterday Mr Henry Barter, secretary of the Honours Graduate Teachers' Association, said that unless honours graduates were given priority consideration for promotion and a salary structure recognizing their additional qualifications, there would be a decline in the numbers choosing teaching as a profession.

The association is also petitioning for representation on the Scottish Teachers' Salaries Committee because of its dissatisfaction over the latest salary structure.

Mr Barter said that recently the committee had agreed on a salary structure that practically wiped out all differentials in the pay scale between honours graduates and other grades of teacher. "One feels that it cannot be long before that body for the final lunacy votes for common salaries for all teachers, regardless of their qualifications," he said.

## Husband saved from jail by wife he flogged

A man who stripped and horse-whipped his wife intemperately for four hours was saved from prison yesterday after she told a court she had forgiven him.

"It was the most horrifying brutality," Mr John Royer, for the prosecution, told Stafford County Court. After she was flogged he had sexual intercourse with her—"an act of utter degradation, like animal lust," Mr Royer said.

Derrick Peagram, aged 46, of Bilston Street, Sedgley, pleaded guilty to assaulting his wife Linda, aged 32, with intent to cause bodily harm. Sentence was deferred for two years.

Mrs Peagram told Judge Sir Walter Kelly Carter: "We want to make a go of our life together. I have forgiven him as much as one can, but I will never forget it. It was the worst day of my life."

Mr Peagram started his attack, Mr Royer said, when his wife came home after seeing a man aged 46.

The judge told Mr Peagram his wife had saved him from a long sentence.

## Sikhs plan a motor-cycle sortie wearing turbans

By Philip Howard

British Sikhs say they intend to defy the law by mounting a chequered motor cycle through central London wearing turbans instead of the compulsory crash helmets. The National Turban Action Committee said yesterday: "We are planning a march in a few days' time."

Baldev Singh Chahal, one of the leaders of the campaign against the compulsory crash helmet law, is serving a 30-day prison sentence for refusing to pay a £50 fine for riding his motor cycle twice while wearing a turban. Mrs Chahal, of Downley, Buckinghamshire, said: "My husband, who is in Pentonville Prison, has written to me saying that he is quite happy to stay there. His principles are inviolable. He has other charges of the same sort still outstanding and he says he will go to prison again rather than pay any fines."

Sikhs have won campaigns to wear turbans instead of official uniform in such arenas as

Wolverhampton transport department, the Singapore fire brigade, the British Army in two world wars, and, most recently, the London traffic wardens' department. The campaign against crash helmets has been waged for more than two years, with inflexibility on both sides. No one has yet invented a helmet that will fit either under or over a turban.

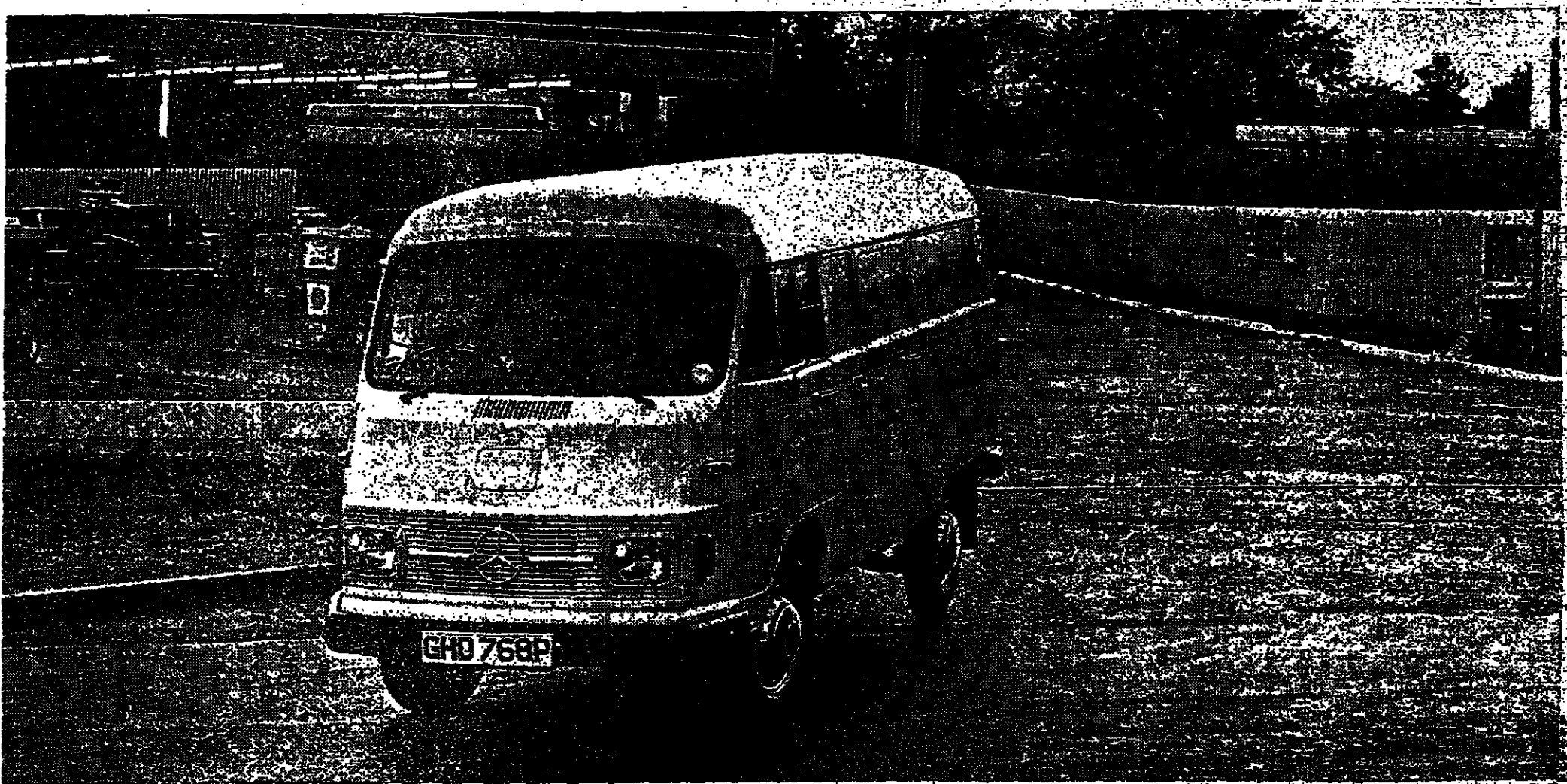
Orthodox Sikhism recognizes no obligation always to wear the turban. Govind Singh, the eighteenth-century founding father of Sikh orthodoxy, laid down five obligatory tenets for Sikhs, the five *k's*. They are: the *kes*, uncut hair; the *kachh*, underpants reaching only to the knee; the *kara*, iron bangle; the *kirpan*, sword; and the *khanga*, or hair comb.

When Sikhs take violent exercise, for example hockey, a game in which they are notably brilliant, they regularly discard their turbans, and tie their long hair up on top of their heads with a strip of cloth.

## Man killed in coach crash

John Gay, aged 48, of Toll Road, Cellardyke, Fife, was killed when a coach taking him to work at Rosyth dockyard was in collision with a lorry near Kirkcaldy yesterday.

Mr Gay was formerly a town councillor at Anstruther in Fife. Fifteen of his workmates and the coach driver were taken to hospital, and two were detained.



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## WEST EUROPE

## Germans resist rises in EEC spending

Michael Hornsby, Sept 22—The German Government has mounted its first offensive against the EEC expenditure ministers of the Nine met today to discuss the Commission's proposals for the 1976 budget.

According to informed sources, the Germans wanted Commission's proposal for expenditure of about 100 billion units of account to be reduced by 100 million units of account, just 11 per cent.

Mr. Hans-Joachim Hiehl, Secretary at the West German Finance Ministry, told colleagues that domestic Government would have difficulty in justifying a 10 per cent increase in Community expenditure in 1976.

Bonn's own budget for 1976 was not being allowed to rise by more than 4.1 per cent.

German intransigence is likely to make it difficult for the ministers to agree on a draft of the budget to be passed on to the European Parliament, which under procedure would have 45 days in which to give views and suggest amendments.

Finally, a majority vote in Council of Ministers is clear for approval of the budget, but there are indications that West Germany, asserting its strength as the biggest contributor to the fund, might try to insist on its own terms.

Other EEC members, such as Britain and Italy, share Bonn's desire for a more rigorous scrutiny of expenditure without necessarily agreeing that the German approach is the best way of going about it.

Their main concern is that German demands will lead to a substantial pruning of expenditure on social programmes and regional development, leaving the common agricultural policy, by far the most profligate consumer of funds, virtually untouched.

Britain and Italy also oppose strongly any move to set more realistic exchange rates for the unit of account, the Community's embryonic currency in which national contributions to the common budget are calculated. (Britain's share of the budget in 1976 will be 16.3 per cent.)

The issue of the unit of account was raised separately at a meeting of EEC finance ministers here today, during which Mr. Edmund Dell, the Paymaster-General, said that any adjustment would be "very difficult" (for Britain) to accept in the short term.

Earlier the ministers conferred with budgetary affairs, with Britain represented by Mr. Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary at the Treasury, received a delegation from the European Parliament which sought confirmation of its right to determine the allocation of a stipulated percentage of increases in "discretionary" expenditure. This accounts for about 10 per cent of the total budget and covers mainly the social and development aid sectors.

## Swiss fight UN office move

Our Correspondent, Geneva, Sept 22—Swiss authorities are making a determined effort to prevent the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), with staff of 250, from being moved to Vienna.

Advocates of the move argue that the Austrian capital is geographically more suitable for the larger role conferred on ECE through the economic summit of the Helsinki declaration.

Swiss have communicated diplomatic missions and the

United Nations secretariat here, as well as to the Austrian Government, their view that the ECE should remain where it has been since its formation 28 years ago.

A report on the proposed move, to the new (International City) in the Austrian capital, is to be presented to the United Nations General Assembly, which may also be asked to decide.

The idea of the ECE leaving here is worrying the city's hoteliers, for whom ECE conferences mean at least 10,000 steady clients a year.

## OVERSEAS

## Attempt to beat Sinai talks deadline

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, Sept 22

After an overnight non-stop meeting lasting more than 12 hours, the Egyptian military working group have been in unbroken session today since 11.35 am.

Under the interim agreement signed earlier this month, it should be complete by midnight the protocol, setting out arrangements for Israeli withdrawal from a sector of Sinai and from the Abu Rudeis oil fields area on the Gulf of Suez.

United Nations officials declined to say whether the protracted negotiations were due to unexpected difficulties arising from inside Israel or reaction to reports that Israel might acquire American Pershing missiles capable of hitting Cairo from inside Israeli territory.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Egypt and Israel have reached full agreement on the operational details of the Sinai agreement. There have been no misunderstandings and Israel is not delaying implementation of the agreement. An Israeli spokesman said yesterday.

In the Israel view, however, the agreement cannot be signed and come into force until the United States Congress has given its approval to the sending of American technicians to man the early warning stations in Sinai. This is expected before the end of the month.

The next stage will be "consolidation" of the agreement, which means both sides getting used to the new situation in Sinai and respecting the provisions of the agreement.

If all goes well, a new round of talks in the Middle East may be undertaken by Dr. Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, in the new year, to see if the disengagement may be extended. Negotiations between Israel and Syria would be the first priority.

Geneva, Sept 22—Armed police were manning key points at Geneva airport today after a warning that Palestinian terrorists were heading for Switzerland to try to stop the signing of the new Middle East peace pact.

## S African minister in Foreign Office talks

Dr. Hilgard Muller, the South African Foreign Minister, who is on a private visit to London, called on Mr. David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office yesterday. Their talks lasted one-and-a-half hours.

## Congressmen are refused details of Arab boycott

From Our US Economics Correspondent, Washington, Sept 22

Mr. Rogers Morton, the United States Secretary of Commerce, flatly refused today to provide Congressmen with information concerning requests by Arab countries that American companies participate in a boycott of trade with Israel.

The information is seen by some Congressmen as vital in the drafting of legislation to prohibit companies from taking part in the boycott.

A subcommittee of the House of Representatives' committee on interstate and foreign commerce demanded that Mr. Morton provide the information today after making several fruitless attempts to get the data in the past couple of months.

Mr. Morton was forced to appear before the committee today.

He said information gathered by his department on this subject had been obtained on confidential terms and could therefore not be published. Disclosure of the identity of firms that had received requests by Arab countries would accomplish little, especially as many companies had not complied with the requests.

Mr. Morton added that releasing the identity of the companies involved could expose them to possible economic retaliation by certain private groups. He emphasized that his refusal was also based on his "inability to find that the national interest would be adversely affected by failure to make such disclosure."

Mr. Morton said, however, that some light today on how the boycott requests are usually formulated. He said firms bidding on contracts, or entering Arab markets for the first time, may be asked to answer questions or file affidavits concerning the extent of their business dealings with Israel.

## Fretilin claims capture of Indonesia soldier

Dili, Sept 22—An Indonesian regular Army corporal was captured in Portuguese Timor on Saturday, Senhor Rogério Lobato, military commander of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (Fretilin) said today.

He said it was the first evidence of regular Indonesian Army activity within East Timor.

Senhor Lobato said the soldier had identified himself to Fretilin interrogators as Corporal Zeli from the Indonesian 317th Infantry Battalion.

Military sources in Jakarta today denied any Indonesian involvement in the fighting in Portuguese Timor.—Reuter.

## Nato exercise goes ahead despite political disarray

From Neville Hodgkinson, Istanbul, Sept 22

General Allied Commander Europe, is to fly to the Thracian coast of Turkey early tomorrow to observe part of a Nato exercise whose military value is at least equalled by its political significance.

It is taking place, at a time of acute disarray on Nato's vulnerable southern flank, with Greece withdrawing from the alliance's military wing and Turkey having taken over American military installations because of the United States arms embargo.

The 16-day exercise, Deep Express 75, which began on September 12, is in the Aegean sea and eastern Thrace. Its aim

## ANC claims Mr Nkomo would be premier with two black ministers 'Secret pact' names new Salisbury cabinet

From Our Correspondent, Lusaka, Sept 22

The Lusaka-based wing of the African National Council (ANC) claimed today that a secret deal in which Mr. Joshua Nkomo is tipped for the premiership has been clinched by Mr. Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister and other foreign politicians.

A statement revealing the alleged deal said the Nkomo government would have a black minister of education and commerce and that six other portfolios would go to whites.

An ANC spokesman claimed that Mr. Wickers de Kock will be Vice Premier, Mr. Wrathall, Minister of Finance, Mr. Blackie, in charge of the civil service, Mr. Lardner Burke, Minister of Interior and Security, Mr. John Howman, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Black ministers would be in charge of education and commerce.

The list does not include Mr. Smith. The statement says other members of the government are to be appointed by Mr. Nkomo.

The statement said: "We learn they will include Willie Masurau, J. Chinamano, M. Nkomo, J. Moyo and T. G. Silundwe, who have been suspended by the ANC."

It said the whole conspiracy to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their genuine freedom

and independence "is embodied in the now open notorious secret deal."

Salisbury, Sept 22—The Rhodesian Government, anxious to prevent what it describes as unfounded speculation on the country's political future, is to impose controls on imported publications. The controls, under the emergency powers regulations, were announced in the latest issue of the Government Gazette.

They come after the Rhodesian Government's seizure three weeks ago of several hundred copies of the Johannesburg Sunday Times, which is believed to have caused official consternation by an article commenting on the constitutional situation in Rhodesia.

Mr. Lardner-Burke may now if he thinks it necessary in the interest of public safety: Prohibit or regulate the printing or publication within Rhodesia of any publication; prohibit the possession, sale or redistribution within Rhodesia of any publication; or prohibit the importation into Rhodesia of any publication or class of publication.

An advisory committee is to be set up to help the minister decide whether publications should be banned. Customs or police officers can seize publications they think may be objectionable and refer them to the committee.

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: Mr. Smith is likely to

face more criticism of his policies at the Rhodesian Front's annual party congress which opens in Umtali, on Thursday, than he has done for a considerable time.

Many of his younger Members of Parliament, including at least two Cabinet ministers, believe he should consider radical new policies. His comment during an interview last week that he does not rule out the possibility of an African one day sitting in his office is bound to raise the ire of the party's more extreme right-wing elements.

Three of Mr. Smith's ministers and several respected young backbenchers have continued in a move to get the Prime Minister and the party to consider their "confederation of Rhodesian states" scheme. They believe the present constitution will take the country to eventual party and then majority rule.

When this happens, the two smaller ethnic groups—the Ndebele and the European—will be dominated by the Shona people. It would be better, they say, to have a state to run their own affairs with a council comprising representatives from each state being responsible for other matters of common interest such as defence and foreign affairs.

I understand that Mr. Smith has privately rejected the plan as unworkable and that he will

say so possibly in his presidential speech on Friday.

Political observers here are puzzled by Mr. Smith's blunt view that perhaps an African may one day be Prime Minister. It is true that in substance, he is still only carrying his motto-craze theory to a logical line of conclusion, but the timing is interesting.

The Rhodesian Front has enormous support from its conservative white farmers and, as several hundred of them are already facing extreme financial hardship after a bad tobacco season, many are bound to find the "black Prime Minister" comment enough by itself to give Mr. Smith a hard time, especially when the conference goes into closed session.

Meanwhile, four right-wing opposition groups, the United Conservative Party, the Candour League, the Rhodesian National Party and Saseon have demanded that Mr. Smith should stop pursuing a settlement by dealing with what they call power-hungry black politicians.

They want Mr. Smith to declare martial law, take ruthless action against those who preach subversion and re-detain anyone—specifically Mr. Joshua Nkomo—who are again trying to further African nationalism. One of the group told me, gleefully: "Mr. Smith's black Prime Minister comment is playing right into our hands."

## Kidnappings and more fighting in Beirut

Beirut, Sept 22—Violence continued between Christians and Muslims in Beirut today and the state-run radio said people were being kidnapped at roadblocks.

As Government officials met at the Presidential Palace outside the city, the radio reported that people were being stopped and kidnapped on the basis of their identity cards. In Lebanon, everybody's religion is marked on their identity cards.

Fighting eased during the day after earlier exchanges of rocket, mortar and machine gun fire between the factions. Today's fighting followed the familiar pattern for factional violence. It tends to be worst in pre-dawn hours, decreases during the day and then flares up again in the late evening.

More ships were dynamited, set on fire and looted overnight, despite a dusk-to-dawn curfew which has been in force for the past three days. Firemen were aided by colleagues from Syria in putting out the blazes.

Police found 50 more bodies today lying in the streets or buried in the rubble of dynamited buildings, bringing the casualty toll for the past three weeks of violence here and in the northern city of Tripoli to at least 250 dead and 500 wounded.

At the Presidential Palace, President Frangieh, Mr. Raschid Karami, the Prime Minister, Mr. Camille Chamoun, the interior Minister, and Mr. Abdul-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, met after the latest fighting.

Mr. Khaddam arrived three days ago to mediate between the rival factions. He also met Mr. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, and the leaders of the Shiite and Sunni Muslim communities.

A Government spokesman said after the meeting that the situation was improving. But many such statements have been made in earlier rounds of fighting during the last six months.—Reuter.

## Heath courtesy call in Tokyo

Tokyo, Sept 22—Mr. Edward Heath today paid a courtesy call on Mr. Taken Miki, the Japanese Prime Minister.

Mr. Heath, who arrived in Tokyo yesterday from Peking for a five-day visit, will fly to Nagasaki, in southern Japan, later today. He will name the 265,000-ton tanker World Longevity at a ceremony there tomorrow.—Reuter.

## SOTHEBY'S SELL SILVER

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As Swissair flies. Next Swissair flight via Geneva leaves 3.50pm. Arrives Rome 8.35pm.

Time saved: 2 hours 50 minutes.

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As Swissair flies. Next Swissair flight via Zurich leaves 4.20pm. Arrives Vienna 7.55pm.

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## SPORT

## Golf

## Best not to finker with a cup that has been full of unkindness before

From Peter Ryde  
Golf Correspondent,  
Liverpool, Pa. Sept 22

The future of the Ryder Cup match was raised again last week, a hoary old chestnut which reappears any time the action dries up. Some ingenious alterations are put forward: scrap the four-ball, scrap the four-man, make everyone play on a day, still in the Commonwealth, make it the Rest of the World, reduce the number of players. The worse the result, the more numerous the suggestions.

I feel that none of them will work, and that rather than start tinkering with the format again it would be better to leave it as is, or at least to do so. The difficulties of trying to bring together all parts of a team of Commonwealth or Rest of the World players is formidable. It has been attempted with success by this week's Double Diamond tournament, but the material incentive in this case is higher, and the time well chosen.

In any case the objection to such a change of format does not stop there. Selection of such teams is controversial enough; on a world scale it is almost impossible. Who would decide between the relative merits of Dale Haynes and Bob Shearer, or between Ossie and Eugenio Basciochi? In the end the decision would probably rest on their availability or desire to play, rather than on their merits in the case of finding two professionals to represent their country in the World Cup.

Even if such a team were assembled it is doubtful whether a much greater impression could be made on present American strength. Jack Newton, Bobby Cole, who turned up here last week, Gary Player, Shearer, Haynes and possibly Charles, if he regained his form, replacing the weakest half down in the Ryder side would certainly make the Americans go harder, but I doubt if it would affect the general result. With the old tradition broken, and small incentive to start building a new one, I have doubts whether the change would be worth while. Picking one's own team is always fun, but that is not the point. The alternative ideas mostly concern changes in format. Without question, if the vote was given to the 24 players, they would drop four-man, and some form of match would continue to regard them as a British eccentricity instead of what they really are, the essence of the game. Four-man matches are more popular, even among British professionals, and supposedly among American spectators at least. A source form which will certainly be kept, although

they have added too much golf to the three-day meeting.

Even such robust physical specimens as Nicklaus and Barnes were tiring last week on a long course extremely heavy underfoot. The timetable has been corrected so that four-ball matches no longer finish in moonlight. I have always regarded them as an intrusion, the effect of which is to make it much easier for the Americans to swamp us, but I think the only practical suggestion would be to reduce their number from eight to four.

Perhaps the best thing is to leave well alone. We have had bad results before and the system has survived. We are only six years from the most thrilling match of all time and four years away from our best performance in America.

As a footnote to the match itself, the following table sets out the British performance. It is based on giving two points to a match won singly or in pairs, and one point to a match halved singly or in partnership.

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As a footnote to the match itself, the following table sets out the players' performance. It is based on giving two points to a match won singly or in partnership, and one point to a match halved singly or in partnership:

Names	Matches	Points
O'Connor	W	2
Jacklin	W	2
Haynes	W	2
Shearer	W	2
Newton	W	2
Duncanson	W	2
Hargrett	W	2
Barnes	W	2
Nicklaus	W	2
O'Connor	W	2
Jacklin	W	2
Haynes	W	2
Shearer	W	2
Newton	W	2
Duncanson	W	2
Hargrett	W	2
Barnes	W	2
Nicklaus	W	2
O'Connor	W	2
Jacklin	W	2
Haynes	W	2
Shearer	W	2
Newton	W	2
Duncanson	W	2
Hargrett	W	2
Barnes	W	2
Nicklaus	W	2
O'Connor	W	2
Jacklin	W	2
Haynes	W	2
Shearer	W	2
Newton	W	2
Duncanson	W	2
Hargrett	W	2
Barnes	W	2
Nicklaus	W	2
O'Connor	W	2
Jacklin	W	2
Haynes	W	2
Shearer	W	2
Newton	W	2
Duncanson	W	2
Hargrett	W	2
Barnes	W	2
Nicklaus	W	2
O'Connor	W	2
Jacklin	W	2
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## Bines Bridge fancied on strength of impressive Newmarket form

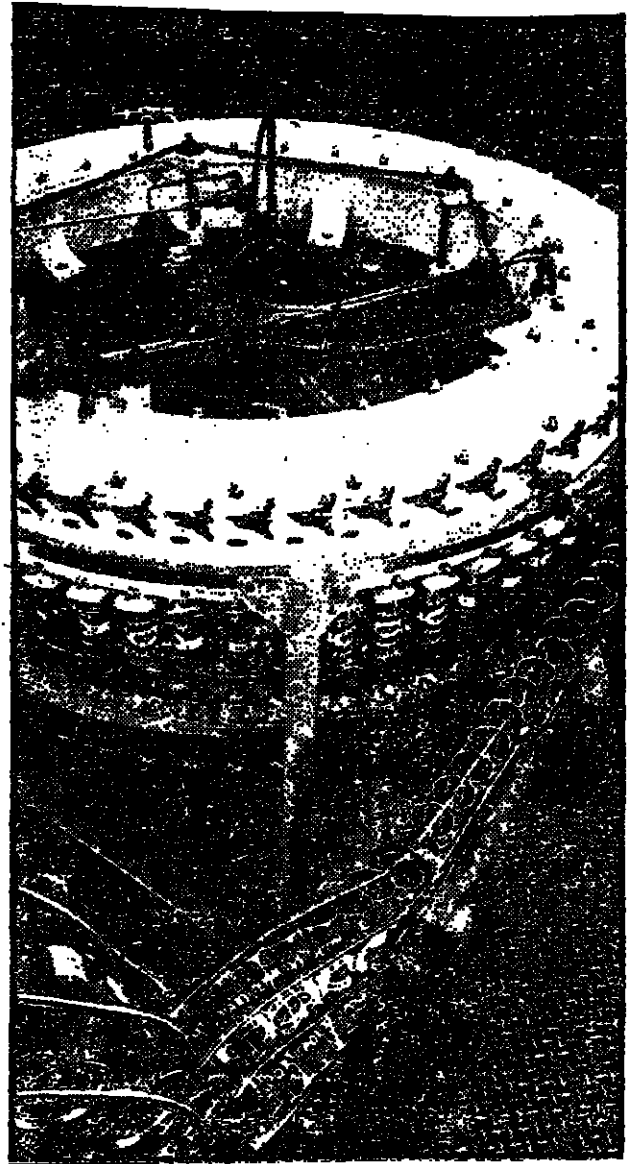
# Adam tastes the fruits of a new beginning

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# TIN

a Special Report briefing



The introduction of canned drinks offered a big market for tinplate. Above, beer cans being filled.

## Versatility has safeguarded role

Although tin is the most valuable commodity among the non-precious metals, selling at a price more than five times that of copper, 17 times the price of lead and nearly 10 times the price of zinc, the industry has not come into the hands of a small number of very big owners.

Despite the fact that for 20 years the industry has enjoyed the only really viable international agreement to avoid imbalance between production and consumption and guard against violent price fluctuations, the international groups have not shown the enthusiasm they display for other metals.

Yet while other materials serve only one need at a time, tin is a maid of all work, capable of fulfilling several needs at the same time and playing a vital role in the manufacture of merchandise.

Among its many virtues are the fact that it resists corrosion by chemical attack: it is malleable and can be joined by soft solder; it is non-toxic and alloys readily with the majority of other metals.

It is this all-round capability, plus the fact that there has been constant laboratory research which has led to new applications, that has enabled tin to keep its place among metals throughout many decades of industrial development and made it still preeminent in today's highly technological structure.

One constant factor over the past century in world tin mining has been that production has centred on a small number of countries, although some have climbed and others slipped back in the league table. Up to the second half of the nineteenth century, the United Kingdom was the largest single producer, with Australia, Indonesia (then the Netherlands East Indies) and Malaya close behind.

These four countries produced about 90 per cent of the world tin outside China. By the last decade of the nineteenth century, Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand were dominant and South-east Asia was mining more than 75 per cent of the world's tin, although by 1972 the figure had dropped back to 64 per cent. Today, by including Nigeria, Congo, Zaïre and Bolivia, one reaches a total of nearly 85 per cent of world supply.

The position now is that almost all the tin mined comes from developing countries, while the consumers are almost all developed, industrial countries, with 80 per cent of output going to the United States, Canada, Japan and Western Europe.

The tin mining industry has been outstandingly successful, both for producer and consumer, in operating machinery to cope with price and production-consumption difficulties by the limitation of exports and the maintenance of a buffer stock.

International control of the industry goes back to the International Tin Committee which operated between 1931 and 1942. From 1956, control has been with the International Tin Council which has operated four five-year international tin agreements and has prepared a fifth to operate from July 1 next year. This has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and is open for signature until April 30 next year.

Under the tin agreements, a floor price, which is inviolable, is established and there is a maximum price, which is not sacrosanct. Within this framework, and that of the Tin Council's instructions, the Buffer Stock Manager operates within the markets, endeavouring to balance the trend of price developments. He may

buy and sell, provided he is a net buyer of tin, and may borrow and lend if such action is appropriate to the market conditions.

Mr H. W. Allen, executive chairman of the International Tin Council, has written on how the tin agreement works: the council's aim is to inject an additional element into the market that will help to prevent severe disruption, preventing excessive steep falls in the lower sector of the price range or excessively steep rises in the upper sector, with free movement in between in accordance with day-to-day conditions of supply and demand.

But the council also has longer-term functions that must be at the root of its policies. It is required to provide for adjustment between production and consumption; to help to increase the export earnings of tin from the developing producing countries; to help to secure adequate supplies to consumers and to achieve a dynamic and rising rate of production.

A new departure in the fifth agreement is that while producers have, at before, still committed to financing a buffer stock of 20,000 tonnes of tin, it is proposed to double the stock by voluntary contributions in cash or tin from the consuming countries, although the producers had pressed for these contributions to be compulsory.

However, there is a provision in the agreement for the Tin Council to hold a mid-term review which could lead to renegotiation of the agreement if consumer countries are not moving satisfactorily towards the target.

A big question during negotiations had been whether the United States, the world's leading tin consumer, would sign the fifth agreement, having stood aside during the previous four, although it took

part in negotiations and helped to frame the agreement.

However, hopes were raised by a Kansas speech by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, in May in which he spoke of a major initiative to re-order world raw materials markets. There developed a feeling that the United States might decide that there was more to be gained from adhering to the fifth agreement than by continuing "isolationism" and would sign.

It had been pointed out by the International Tin Council that the agreement by the United States could play a powerful role in determining future policy. The voting allocation made to those tin-consuming nations who attended the Geneva negotiating conference, although conditional upon the final membership of the next agreement, would give the United States at least one quarter of total consumer votes, with a provisional 59 among the 1,000 votes allocated to the 28 consumer nations represented at the United Nations tin conference.

On the two-thirds simple majority required for enforcing most Tin Council decisions, the United States would thus have a strong bargaining hand in determining future Tin Council action were she to join the fifth agreement, the journal said.

By signing the agreement, the United States can also show that its public commitment to commodity agreements as expressed by Dr Kissinger can be safely entrusted in the well established and most successful agreement in existence.

For far too long, the United States has been the odd man out in a world which has come to accept, through painful experience, the necessity for orderly arrangements in the marketing of key raw materials of industry.

## China wanted in world pact

Mr Harold W. Allen has for 13 years been executive chairman of the International Tin Council and is today a key figure in the tin world. Although, as an Australian, he is of an extrovert race, Mr Allen, at 58, is a reserved, private man, dedicated to his job and highly respected by an intensely loyal staff.

Less well known is that he is a keen musician, lover of a composer—his latest work is shortly to be published in Australia. Cricket and coffee are other unexpected passions. During an England-Australia Test match, he will demand the score every half-hour. And as a coffee connoisseur, he boasts coffee-making machines from Hungary, France, Germany and Italy—the Hungarian being his favourite.

The father of three sons and a daughter, he enjoys living in England but misses the swimming and surfing he was used to when living in Sydney. It was there that he was brought up in the depression years—and he has not forgotten the life and hard times of those days.

At 16 he was doing a clerical job in property management by day and attending university at night, some evening sessions lasting four-and-a-half hours.

He read economics and graduated at 20—pretty good going for an evening mood. He stayed in the private sector until the war and then served in the Supply and Transport branch of the Australian Imperial Force married in 1942. "I was flat broke at the time," he says. "Like a lot of duration-only men, he was glad to get out of the army—I was not the army type—and it was at this point that his career began to take off."

He went into the Australian Public Service in Canberra, as a research officer in the new Department of Post-War Reconstruction, which became the Department of National Development. For the next 17 years, he was involved in Australian resources development and began to make his name in housing and home finance and for some years took charge of these aspects of his department's work.

What set him upon the road to the tin council was a promotional transfer into minerals. Here, at a time when mineral exploration policies which led to a boom in Australian minerals production were being hammered out, he worked for the late Dr Harold Ruggatt, the famous Australian geologist.

A natural corollary of this work was an interest in world trade problems and efforts to solve them, not least the International Tin Agreement which was, even then, a pace-setter in the commodities world. Mr Allen made his mark, as became clear in 1962, when the first chairman of the council, Mr George Peter, resigned; the Australian



Mr Allen: fervent believer in agreements.

Government nominated him for the position.

As executive chairman, based in London, he has a staff of 21 and four departments report to him: buffer stock, statistical, secretarial and accounts. Each time the international agreement expires and a new one is negotiated, three appointments are made—executive chairman, buffer stock manager and secretary.

**'Rough' talks with US**

I asked Mr Allen whether, during his 13 years, there had been any tough moments. He thought that, although the tin council has good relationships with the United States, the consultations in the 1960s with the Americans on their tin disposal programme had been rough.

The First Agreement had run into trouble when the Americans refused to buy tin and, in the late 1950s, a large world tin surplus built up. Then, in the early 1960s, the United States wanted to sell tin. It was at this time that he was appointed to the chairman's job. Looking back, the early talks on tin stockpile disposals had not been exactly smooth.

Looking ahead, Mr Allen predicts rather slow but steady growth in tin consumption but is convinced that tin will keep and indeed increase its place in industry because it is, above all, competitive in both the technical and the economic sense. He sees production remaining largely in the hands of the traditional producers. Although in Brazil, for instance, tin output is growing, Mr Allen feels that internal needs will take up all it can produce.

Apart from welcoming the

adherence of the States to the tin agreement, he would like to see China coming into the tin world. He stepped up at the time when the tin industry was in a membership crisis. American steel companies were worried about the tin industry. He is convinced that the tin industry is a very important part of the world economy. He is also a strong believer in the tin council's role in stabilizing the tin market. He is a man of many interests and a dedicated professional. He is a man who has made a significant contribution to the tin industry and the world economy.

## Looking ahead to the sea

by K. Das

Once universally known as a tin-and-rubber country, Malaysia has in recent years diversified successfully into timber, pepper and oil (both palm oil and natural crude).

Rapid industrialization has also helped to change the economy so much that experts predict that by 1985 a per capita income of \$1,580 (about £300) will categorize Malaysia as a "developed" country.

Tin, however, still remains a crucial export, accounting for about \$800m annually, or about a fifth of the overseas trade. The industry, always subject to world price fluctuations, is facing difficulties of a new kind: the depletion of easily accessible deposits.

Planned industrial and agricultural diversification was instituted not long after independence in 1957 because the Government was aware of the "wasting asset" nature of mining. Today's rate of production of about 70,000 tons annually is expected to continue to the end of the decade. To mine in the 1980s not only new sites have to be explored but new methods developed.

According to government statistics, only about 160,000 hectares of tin-bearing land have been leased for mining. Geological surveys show that about 500,000 hectares have potential. In the early days, of course, easily accessible, rich alluvial areas were exploited. Much of the exploitable reserves today do not stand on virgin land. Not surprisingly, the industry is looking to the sea, and offshore prospecting has begun off the coasts of Penang, Selangor and Perak states.

### Difficulties of prosperity

No great store is laid on immediate benefits from offshore mining. The known methods, including gravel pump mining, dredging and open-cast systems, still have great attraction. The costs are about the same. Extracting a picul (133.3lb) by gravel-pump costs an average of \$895 compared to \$590 in 1973, a rise of about 50 per cent.

The cost is expected to continue rising sharply because of inflation and rapidly increasing living standards. Miners, understandably, are not keen on investing in new and untried machinery on offshore extraction while the market both for metal and labour is in such an unbalanced state. Long dependent on cheap labour, prosperity has brought difficulties to the industry.

One approach is to exploit existing sites more intensively. Dredges, for example, have a maximum depth of only 200ft and deeper-seated deposits are therefore untouched. Long regarded as uneconomic, the present thinking is to dig deeper. It appears that the job cannot be done by simple modification of existing machinery. New techniques have to be evolved. Another prospect is to exploit what are known as tin tailings. The tailings consist of tin-bearing earth after the normal exploitation is done. It is suggested that commercial quantities may be extracted from the endless hills of grey earth up and down the country if

economic techniques are evolved.

The most serious difficulty, one that has always faced the industry, is control of the market. In the 1960s, when the United States was releasing tin stockpiles, it was in fact controlling the market very much like a producer. The Malaysian Government was even then changing its economic pattern to eliminate that kind of "interference".

The London tin market has always been a sore point, and the thinking for a long time has been to find ways and means to bring the market to Kuala Lumpur. The frustration of the Government can be well understood by last year's expansion and contraction of the industry. In early 1974, with prices

rising, more than 100 gravel-pump mines opened, to reach a total of 562 in operation.

When prices fell, closures occurred daily, and the country's total production fell below pre-boom figures.

Long before the present mines became depleted, new ones should be in operation and offshore workings should be in production. Offshore oil exploitation should also be well ahead of the 100,000 barrels of crude a day expected this year.

Malaysia should do just as well, or better, if it changed its image from tin-and-rubber to oil-and-rubber country. But tin is paying, and should continue to pay, for the country's real target: to become an industrialized nation independent of tin market manipulation.

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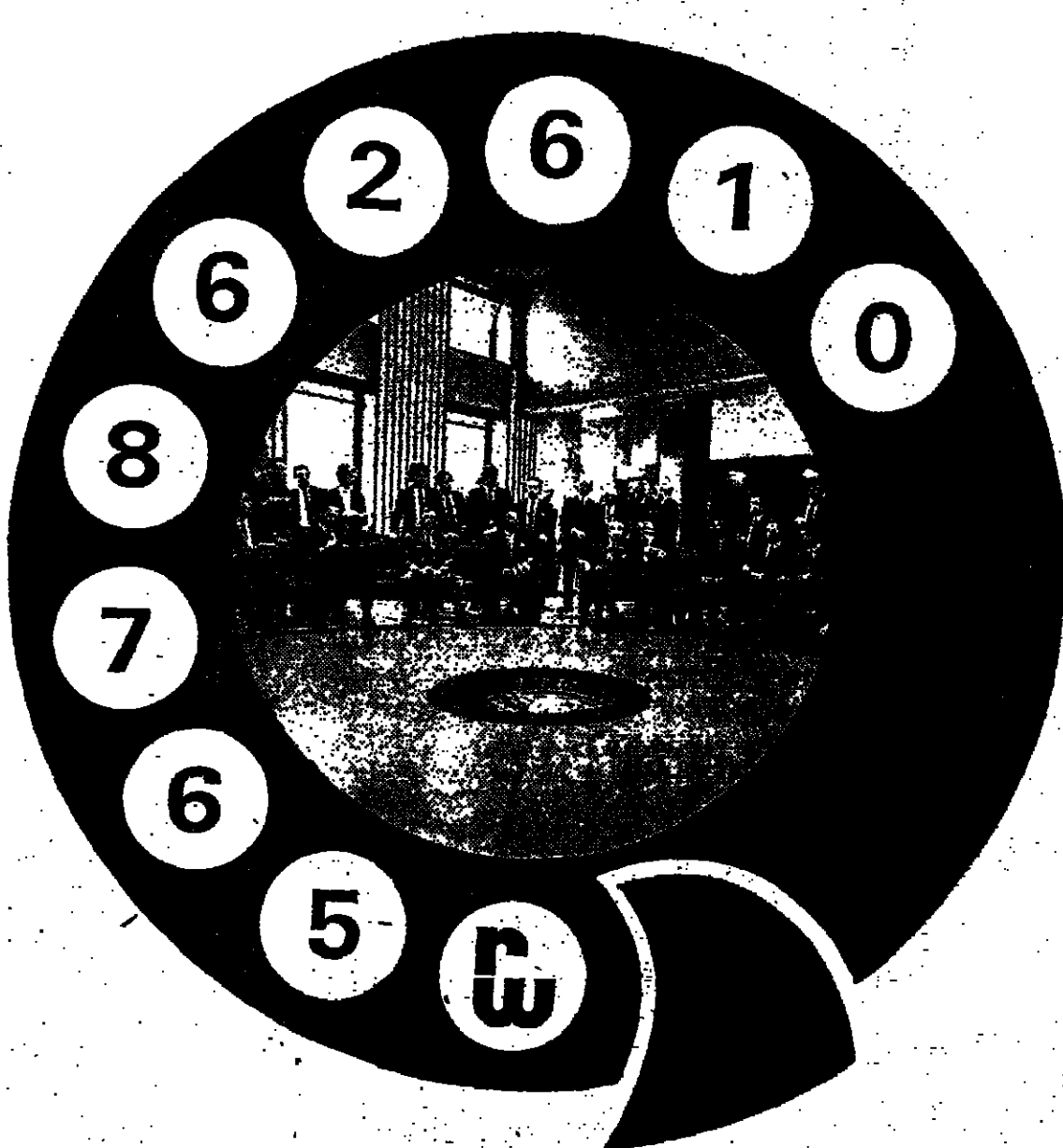
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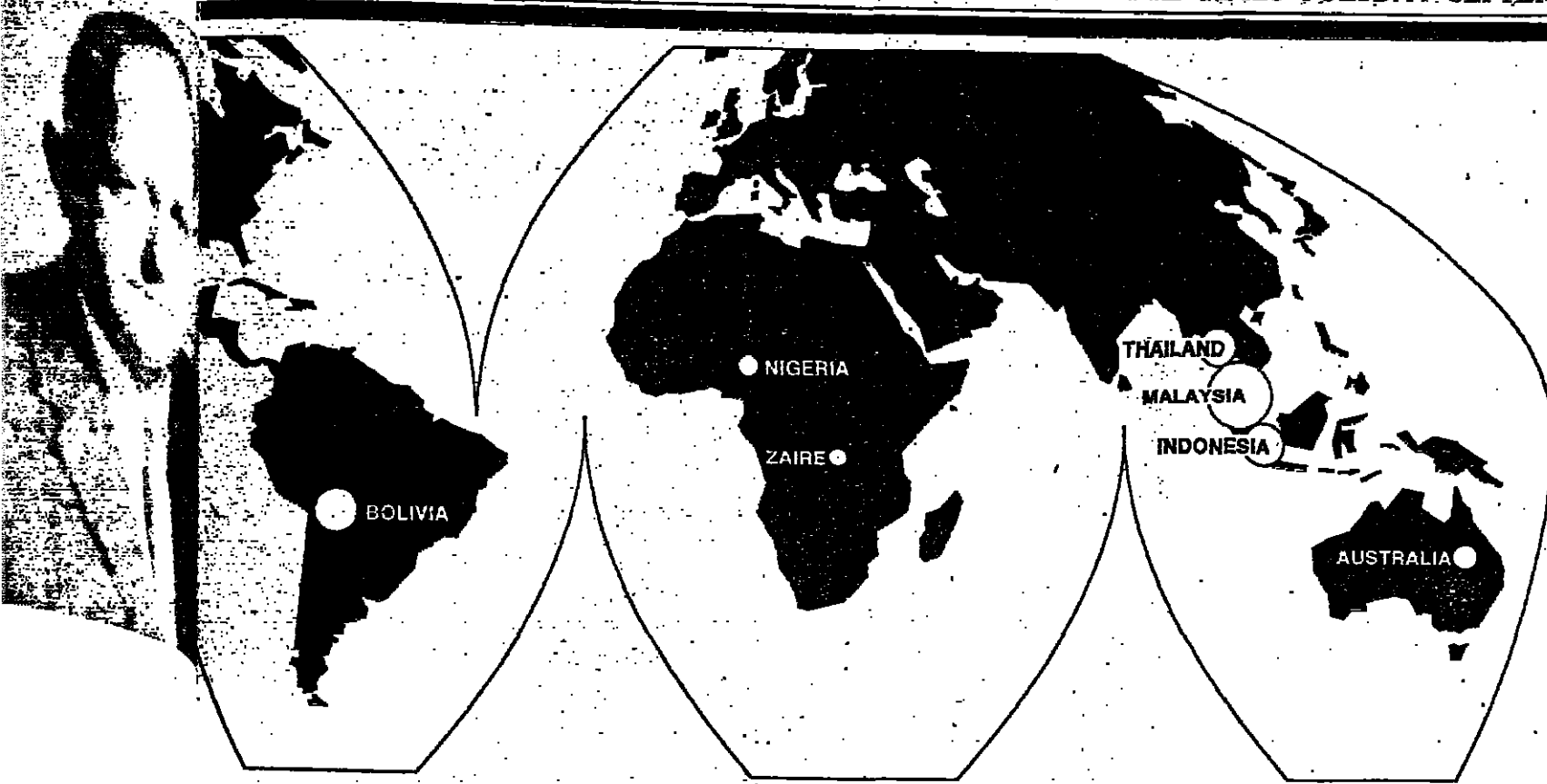
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in world



## World pact

Advocating International Monetary Fund and World Bank for reconstruction and development help for the council's stock.

Allen feels that the Government's show interest, as evidenced by Wilson's call at the non-ferrous Conference in May for a 'real' Agreement on tin, is encouraging. Since the upsurge in tin prices in 1973-74 these have been a danger to the world's tin stock.

From then on, those who did not have tin were on the hunt for it and this need sparked off early trade and exploration because the tin-bearing areas of Cornwall were well populated. At any rate, by the time the Romans conquered Britain in the first century AD, the Cornish tin mines were world famous.

## Cornish mines date back to 500 BC

More than 5,000 years ago copper took the place of stone in the making of weapons and tools, but the metal was fairly soft and it was not possible to get a cutting edge.

Then someone discovered that by alloying it with tin, copper could be made harder and stronger and, if the alloy consisted of 10 per cent of tin, what we now know as bronze could be sharpened to a cutting edge. Furthermore, it was found that a copper-tin mixture, when molten, filled a mould more completely and even from primitive furnaces a better casting resulted.

Gradually tin mining got under way in other areas of the world and the Malay Peninsula came into the picture in the ninth century.

It was in the middle of the seventeenth century that tinplate—often confused by the public with tin itself—was 'invented'. The tin-

ning of iron sheets came about because of the need for an inexpensive, malleable material which was proof against corrosion and could be joined by soft solder.

The original hot-dipped product has now been largely superseded by electrolytic tinplate which makes more economical use of tin. Today about 47 per cent of total tin consumption goes into tinplate, with the second largest application.

Tin is found in either lodes underground or as the world and the Malay Peninsula came into the picture in the ninth century.

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## Minor constituent whose inclusion is vital

Tin is rarely used alone; almost always it is combined with other metals, as in the case of tin-lead solder, which is used as a coating. Although it is, proportionally, usually a minor constituent, its inclusion is vital to the reliability of the product.

The principal uses of the metal are:

**Tinplate.**—About 70,000 tons of tin a year go into tinplate and of this total some 90 per cent is used by the packaging industry and the rest in light engineering. In packaging, tinplate is used for food cans of all types, including beer cans and for other containers such as paint cans, cosmetic and medical preparation holders and an important, relatively new outlet, aerosols.

In addition, tinplate finds its way into caps, closures, crown corks, kitchen utensils, gas meters, signs, toys, electrical equipment and engineering parts.

**Solders.**—Basically solders are alloys of tin and lead and most contain 30 to 70 per cent of tin. Some obvious applications are electrical connections in radios and televisions, general wiring and distributing equipment and telephone exchanges. Solders are also used in car radiators and heat exchangers and in sheet metal joining and filling and the seaming and sealing of containers.

The practice of hand soldering individual joints has to some extent been overtaken by automatic operation, particularly in electronics, where large numbers of connections are soldered simultaneously.

**Coatings.**—Pure tin is used as a coating in food processing equipment, milk cans, water heaters, kitchen utensils, pins, copper wire conductors, steel wire, electronic and electronic parts and car pistons.

Tin-nickel coatings are used in watch parts, oil lamps, infra-red reflectors, musical and drawing instruments, electrical connections, scientific instruments, printed circuits and refrigerator equipment.

Tin-copper coatings give the bronze finish on metal furniture and utensils, and on ornaments such as vases.

Tin-zinc coatings are used for car and cycle accessories, hydraulic brake parts and electrical parts while tin-lead is used for petrol tanks, engine bearing overlays, electrical equipment and fire extinguisher bodies.

**Alloys.**—Probably, apart from bronze, the alloy best known to the ordinary man is pewter, which generally contains more than 90 per cent of tin. Allied with aluminium, tin is used for engine bearings and pump parts. Tin-based alloys also go into costume jewelry and organ pipes.

In worked and other forms, foil is used in electrical condensers, wrappings, bottle capsules, food processing and machinery. Tin extrusions go into pipes for chemical and food plant and various forms of collapsible tubes. In powder form it is used for tin-coated paper, tinning pastes, bearings, filters and spraying. In float glass.

**Chemical compounds.**—The list of chemical compounds containing tin is impressive and includes chlorides (weighing natural silk, electroplating baths, soap perfume stabilizers, silvered glass mirrors, chemical reducing agent, electrically conducting glass surfaces); dibutyltin (stabilizers for PVC plastics, veterinary uses and catalysts); dioctyltin (stabilizers for plastic bottles, water pipes and wrappings); fluoride (toothpaste); monobutyltin (stabilizer for plastic film); octoate (catalyst for polyurethane manufacture); oxide (vitreous enamel opacifiers, ceramic glazes, polishing powder); sulphate (electroplating baths); tributyltin (industrial fungicides, insecticides, anti-fouling paints, disinfectants) and triphenyltin (agricultural fungicides).

**Bronze.**—The start of it all must not, of course, be forgotten. Here applications include architectural ornaments, bells, chemical plant, coins and medals, gears, hydraulic engineering, marine and railway engineering, pipe unions, pumps, statuary and valves.

**Consumption of tin by use.**

Tinplate 40%

Solder 23%

Whitemetal and pewter 7%

Chemicals 7%

Bronze 6%

Tinning 4%

Other 3%

Other 3%

Other 3%

Other 3%

Other 3%

Other 3%

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## Buffer stock to be doubled

Fundamental changes and several refinements have been made in the Fifth International Tin Agreement, which is now ready for signature. The greatest change is the objective of doubling the existing 20,000-tonne buffer stock, at present financed by the producer countries, by calling for contributions in cash or tin, from consuming nations up to a target of 20,000 tonnes.

In previous agreements there has been provision for voluntary contributions by consumers, without a target figure, but only The Netherlands and France have acted on it.

Although under the fifth agreement the consumer contribution provision remains voluntary, against the wishes of the producers, there is a 'safety net' in that half-way through the life of the agreement the Tin Council will review progress towards the consumer's target. If it has not been satisfactory, the council could call upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene a conference to negotiate an amendment of the agreement.

**Britain considers contributing**

The Netherlands and France have said they will continue voluntary contributions and Britain is to give 'sympathetic consideration' to the matter.

Canada has agreed to contribute, without committing itself, and Switzerland has said that if it joins the pact it will not exclude the possibility of contributing. Japan and Italy have not indicated their positions.

Indonesia—the linking of prices to the rate of inflation in industrialized countries and to the prices of manufactured goods—is not provided for, but under the agreement the council may review the price range on the basis of continuing studies of production costs, price trends and other factors.

Another refinement is the broadening of an existing provision enabling the council to sponsor arrangements between participating countries to assure consumer countries an equitable distribution of supplies.

A new clause to Article 40 empowers the council to recommend appropriate measures to producing countries to ensure that, in a shortage, participating consumer countries are given preference on available supplies.

During a serious shortage the council can terminate export controls and recommend maximum levels of stocks.

**Avoiding violent price changes**

As before, the buffer stock, with its reserves of cash and metal, and export controls are the main methods of avoiding violent price fluctuations and of keeping supply and demand in balance. The upper and lower price limits in force when the fourth agreement expires will carry over to the new agreement and there is no change in the system whereby the buffer stock manager can operate in the upper and lower sectors of the price range, but in the middle range only when authorized by the council.

A difficulty with the buffer stock under the present agreement has been that because cash contributions to it were made at the minimum price in force at the time the agreement came into effect, the stock was in danger of erosion when prices rose during the life of the agreement.

Therefore under the new agreement, cash contributions will be made at the minimum price in force at the time of the transaction.

The council's authority to borrow for buffer stock purposes on the security of tin warrants held by the buffer stock continues and, furthermore, in the event of finance being obtained from any international source, such as the International Monetary Fund, the council can modify producers' and consumers' buffer stock contributions.

It is interesting that although China, a net importer of tin, did not attend the Geneva conference at which the agreement was reached, the 71-page text and five annexes have this time been published in Chinese as well as the more usual English, French, Russian and Spanish.

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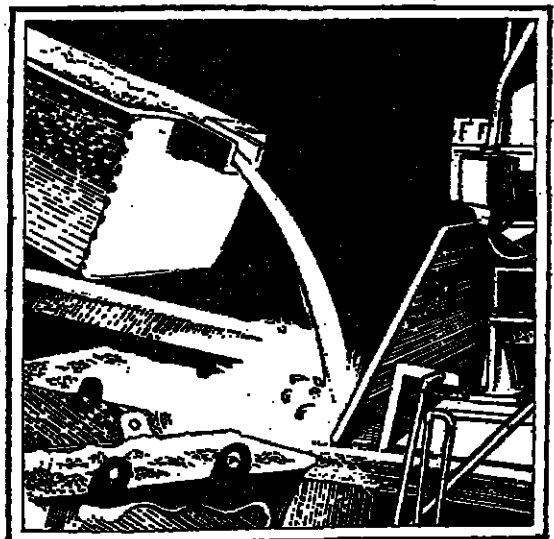
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# Why it is dangerous to think of North Sea oil as Britain's private bonanza

Whatever politicians may have said or their audiences assumed, North Sea oil is not Scottish, or even British. Like the rest of the seabed, it is divided—parcelled out between the countries that touch the North Sea and have rights to assert under the 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.

From the Dover Strait to the Norwegian Sea, no fewer than seven states—Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark and Norway—have claims to exploit. The French and Belgians have done little about it, largely because geology is against them. The rest have done a great deal in 10 years. Hundreds of wells have been drilled in appalling conditions, more than 30 commercial fields identified, 3,000 million tons of oil and 80 million million cubic feet of gas discovered. However much turns out to be there eventually—said the argument over estimates—waxes furious—the North Sea is a bonanza. But only some of it is British.

Even if Britain has only part of the North Sea's fuel reserves, the problems of winning, finding, producing, protecting, selling and taxing that part have not been enough to keep most of those concerned fully occupied. Unfortunately, some of them have forgotten in the process that other countries in north-western Europe have their own North Sea rights and resources, and their own North Sea problems. The diplomat

and international lawyers know it. So do some of the oilmen. But not many other people, in or out of politics, seem to give it much thought.

There is a real danger in such domestic myopia. On the one hand, North Sea states may yet come into conflict with each other in any number of ways. The International Court has already had to deal with one border dispute (over the German sector's boundaries in 1969), and the patchwork of relevant international law still has some gaping holes in it. On the other hand, there are some ostensibly domestic problems which have inevitable international ramifications—the treatment of foreign companies is an obvious example—and others which might be easier to solve with international cooperation.

The business of North Sea oil and gas is in any case an international one, whether we like it or not. It affects supply and demand in a world market. It needs technology and investment on an international scale. It makes some countries relatively stronger or richer and others relatively weaker and poorer. It may make some feel more envious or resentful, ambitious in other words, has something to do not only with national energy but also with international power, and anyone who ignores that, treating the matter as a purely domestic one, does so at his peril.

To quote a book just published about the politics of the North Sea business: "The North Sea may be the cause,

and will certainly be the catalyst, of a significant change in the distribution of power within the political system, and it is the characters and self-images of the governments and nations involved which are at stake in that process of change, as well as the fuel supplies of five countries."

The book is, in a sense, a restatement of discontent with the narrow concentration on the

domestic issues of North Sea development—nor only in Britain but in other North Sea countries as well. The Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo, brought together politicians, officials, oilmen, bankers, naval officers and others from the various North Sea states to talk about the ways in which North Sea

oil and gas might cause international conflict or demand international cooperation. The book records their meeting. They reached no grand conclusions and they found more problems than they solved. But they had no trouble in identifying some of the things that matter and that governments will have to settle. Some detailed legal problems still need attention. So do many large problems of international management and control. Who, for example, should enforce safety and pollution standards, and within what area? Should the relationship between governments and companies in different North Sea states be harmonized? Do North Sea installations need military protection on an international scale? What role should the European Community, the International Energy Agency and Nato play? None of these issues has been resolved.

And what about money? A steady £5,000m has been committed to the North Sea, but anything up to £50,000m may be needed to develop its full potential. That sort of investment can only be organized internationally. Will all the countries think it worth doing, so that Europe can be as nearly self-sufficient in energy as possible in the 1980s? Or will they, like Norway, be worried that full-scale exploitation of their own national assets and disrupt national societies? If some take that line while others go short of fuel, that too will be a source of international friction.



The point of raising these awkward questions is not to spread alarm about the international effects of taking oil from the North Sea. The point is that taking the oil, however carefully, sets up a tidal wave in international politics and economics, and it is wiser to work out the size and course of that wave before it hits something, rather than after. Governments have been ready enough to assert their separate rights in the North Sea. It is time they directed more of their own and their electorates' attention to the common responsibilities and opportunities which go with them.

The North Sea states are bound to assume a changed role over the next decade, in relation to each other, to other countries and to the world at large. As one of the papers in the book says: "That role may be desirable. It may even be inevitable. If it is, it would still be better to assume it consciously, coherently, and by design."

Ian Smart

The author is Deputy Director and Director of Studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

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## A new order at sea for the world's warships

Ever since man caught his first fish or vice-versa, the potential of the sea as a source of power and hence competition has been an irresistible force in foreign affairs. This potential has been developed by the industrial revolution and by the technological revolution—which has swelled not only the supply of those resources found under the sea, but the demand for those which are carried round the world on top of it.

It is now almost certain to be in a conflict with the establishment of 200-mile exclusive economic zones which will put more than a third of the oceans under national control and by the extension of territorial limits to 12 miles which will affect about 110 straits until now accepted as international waters.

This is taking place against a background of naval competition which, while not of the same order as that which preceded the 1914-18 War, is arguably the most significant since then. The reaction has been predictable. The Western Alliance, divided by the Atlantic, has been forced to develop a raw materials, energy and oil only the most obvious, has been alarmed by the apparent erosion of its former dominance of the sea lanes.

Individual navies, worried by economic pressures on procurement programmes, have founded a long tradition of the emergence of a modern, ocean-going Soviet fleet. Awareness of the situation is necessary. The alarmism, fed by isolated, often misused statistics, Western strategists have for some time been pleading for a more sober, realistic presentation of the facts, unvarnished by political overtones.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies recently demonstrated in The Military Balance 1975 that the Soviet fleet together can muster 65 ballistic missile submarines, 20 of which are also diesel powered, against Nato's 48—41 of which are nuclear powered, and Nato ballistic missile boats are armed with multi-warhead missiles while Russian missiles have, so far, only one warhead apiece. The Pact has 263 cruise missiles, against Nato's 213. This represents a steady fall in the total of Russian boats which stood at nearly 500 in the late fifties, and the total is expected to fall still further because of the approaching obsolescence of some of her diesel powered boats.

It has even been argued that the Russians may be short of nuclear-powered attack boats for the next few years, given that they have the job of hunting down Nato's own ballistic missile boats. A new class of Russian submarines is predicted to be in service by the late fifties and in 10 years time as many as 200 nuclear-powered submarines will probably be quietly extending Soviet seapower under the waves, including 60 or so with ballistic missiles. Such a fleet reflects an underwater emphasis in Soviet shipbuilding which in turn indicates a different order of priorities from those in Western capitals.

As for surface ships the Pact has 458 against Nato's 576. Moreover the Soviet emphasis on smaller craft means that in

the Nato fleet, which include 18 aircraft carriers have a huge superiority. Russian ships are in general smaller, faster and more heavily armed than Western vessels. But they have little radar capability, their fleet replenishment capability is still inferior to the West—although it is steadily improving—and the discomfort borne by their crews could indirectly affect their endurance during wartime operations.

Soviet maritime strategy is influenced by geography. So far that matter is everyone else's. Defence of the homeland requires four separate fleets because the Soviet Union is surrounded by four separate seas. All four fleets are restricted by "choke points" from access to open water. The Northern Fleet, which includes the largest submarine force, has to enter the Atlantic past Northern Norway and through the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom (GIUK) Gap. The Baltic Fleet has to be virtually strained through, and ships passing from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean mean a considerable naval force in the Black Sea, no doubt behind the Soviet Union's attempt to build a maritime infrastructure round the world. The developing base facilities in Somalia, whose proximity to the oil routes has alarmed the West, is the latest outstanding example.

Western navies think in terms of sea control, the Soviet Navy in terms of sea denial. Both however will soon have to face up to a new order at sea, governed by the extension of maritime boundaries, territorial or economic. How far will warships be allowed free access through waters whose status has suddenly changed from that of "free" to that of national territory? Might nuclear warships be allowed? Might overflying rights be affected? And how best will they defend their own offshore installations from enemy attack?

The questions which must impinge upon Soviet strategy more than that of the West, may look more theoretical in theory than in practice. But they carry a latent threat to the old order under which the world's dominant navies have grown up. The development of shipping lanes, both north and south, could have an impact upon the shape of things to come. A small littoral state, armed with patrol craft and accurate missiles could protect that state's new found rights more effectively than in the past—when all they might have hoped for were half a dozen or so aging destroyers.

The navies of East and West, each bent on its particular purpose, might have to re-examine their options during the next 20 years or so.

Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent



Russian ships at sea: how real is the threat?

## The politics of envy in Sri Lanka

The Tamils of Ceylon first felt the ill-winds of Buddhist revivalism and Sinhalese nationalism in the early part of this century. After 1948 they became indignant in 1948 their troubles increased and they suffered murderous rioting in 1956 and 1958. The latest study of their plight by Walter Schwarz (*The Tamils of Sri Lanka*, Minority Rights Group, 35 Cleveland Street, London, WC2, 450) finds that deterioration has accelerated sharply since the republican constitution of 1972 renamed Ceylon as Sri Lanka and reconfirmed Sinhala as the sole official language. The limited provision it made for the use of Tamil was not acceptable to the Tamil community.

There are few countries in Asia where the withdrawal of colonial power has not brought maltreatment or injustice to some minority that enjoyed protection before. Usually these communities were useful to foreign rulers because they were better educated and more able; hence envy as much as resentful nationalism or the bolstering of a new identity promotes the discrimination against them.

The Chinese in several South-east Asian countries, the Vietnamese in Cambodia, the Indians in Burma have all suffered these last simply having been expelled. The Tamils of Sri Lanka, however, must be distinguished. The Indian Tamils are those imported in the nineteenth century to work on tea estates and though they have suffered political discrimination their most urgent need is for employment and a living wage rather than for cultural freedom. In fact they have been subject to two agreements between India and Sri Lanka in 1964 and 1974 providing for about half of the 1,200,000 to return to India and for the remainder to acquire Sri Lankan citizenship. Neither side of the bargain has yet been fulfilled or is welcomed by those concerned. Many of them are now drifting to the Tamil inhabited north of the island.

The 1,400,000 Ceylon Tamils have been in the north and east of the island as long as the Sinhalese: both communities were probably simultaneous emigrants from the Indian main-

land. In the past they filled government and professional posts out of proportion to their numbers. They were similarly more numerous in universities. It is not surprising that the strongest protest at the barriers now placed against them should come from this articulate class. They find that all Sinhalese political parties now treat them with a demagogic cynicism.

Mr Schwarz finds that it is their fears for the future that most agitate them. He notes, however, that Tamil pride has tended to evade any surrender to the conditions now imposed upon them. Thus it is Tamil leaders who have resisted the teaching of Sinhala in schools in the Tamil majority areas of the north, and this has led to a loss of university places for Tamils because they are not proficient in Sinhala.

The Sri Lanka government's answer to Tamil protest is that changes in the school curriculum brought the Sinhalese nearer to equality with the Tamils and that relations could be much better if Tamil politicians with a vested interest in tension were not so active. Mr Schwarz believes that Tamil grievances are indeed sometimes exaggerated. He has no simple answer to offer, but that there must be more compromise and moderation on both sides.

Failing this he sees a new deterioration in community relations. The Tamil Youth League was banned in 1973 after it had adopted a policy of separatism for the Tamil areas, but young Tamils still see their future in some vague form of a Bangladesh breakaway. This would neither be feasible nor acceptable across the water in the Tamil Nadu state of India, quite apart from outright opposition from the Sinhalese. Moreover a fifth of the Tamil population belong to the untouchable and tend to vote with left-wing Sinhalese parties rather than the Tamil Front.

A moderate approach by a united Tamil community, therefore, may be still remote. The alternative hope might be that Buddhist extremism and the promotion of Sinhala as a language will begin to lose its attractions. Undoubtedly the country loses by not using the Tamil population, but so do the South-east Asian countries who circumscribe the Chinese in their midst. Envy is a powerful emotion and the Tamils of Sri Lanka may have to live with it, even if it means learning Sinhala.

Richard Harris

## Mrs Thatcher must make Mr Heath an offer he cannot refuse

Bernard Levin

Heath would be an admirable Shadow Foreign Secretary or Minister for Europe or for Industry, but he makes a singularly unconvincing Prime Minister. The Hanoverians are here to stay, and even if some unprecedented catastrophe should overtake the entire house, the Stuarts have lost too many battles to have any hope of being recalled.

The Jacobite reply consists of the assertion that the dynastic struggle is not a matter of personalities but of policies, and that Mr Heath and his followers genuinely and irreconcilably disagree with Mrs Thatcher and hers, not on the details of this or that programme but on the fundamental nature of Conservative and Labour policy. On this argument, it is hardly more use asking Mr Heath to pocket his pride and throw his considerable weight into seeing that the Tory Party wins the next election under Mrs Thatcher than it would be to ask him to lend all his influence to seeing that it is won by the Labour Party under Mr Wilson.

Now apart from the fact that the way Mr Heath and his friends are behaving makes it increasingly likely that the Labour Party under Mr Wilson will win the next election, there are two answers to that argument. The first, and less important, is that it isn't true. Of course, there are deep differences within the Tory Party, and on very important matters, but the differences are economic policy between, say, Mr Heath and Sir Keith Joseph are not to be even remotely compared with those between, say, Mr Benn and Mr Healey. Mrs Thatcher does not intend, but she has become a politician, to enact the entire economic philosophy of Ludwig von Mises, or even of Mr Enoch Powell; nor, for that matter, does (or indeed did) Mr Heath intend to put his own economic policy along the lines of Cuba's. If the Conservative Party has moved to the right since Mr Heath took office, it is because he would not do so even if she did. Mr

that has been largely a response to the Labour Party's drunken lurch to the left, and the election of Mrs Thatcher was more a symptom than a cause. Even the recent passage-at-arms between Mr Heath and Sir Keith demonstrates far less of a difference than appears on the surface, even though Sir Keith was arguing that there was less unemployment than the figures showed, and Mr Heath was insisting that there was more. For Sir Keith's main point is that many of those counted as unemployed are not truly so, and Mr Heath's is that many of those really are; those two claims are not incompatible, and as a matter of fact they are both true.

But there is another reason for despair at the present faciousness of the Tories. Whatever their differences, the danger that faces the country is considerably more important. If a man's house is on fire, the first thing he has to do is to put it out—he can argue about who started it later. There is a political job to be done which only the Tories can do, and they cannot do it unless they collectively recognize that wherever they wish to go they have to start from where they are. Mrs Thatcher is their leader; there is no room for argument about her quality and achievement, but for none about that fact, and it is about time that some of those still disgruntled by the fall of Mr Heath, starting with Mr Heath himself, allowed themselves to recognize the fact. No one can use their saying that, until the policy argument is settled, the leadership argument cannot be. On the contrary, the leadership argument was settled in February: it is settlement ought to have enabled the party to get on with its potentially fruitful policy argument, and it is a measure of the weakened grasp on reality of some of Mr Heath's followers (and possibly Mr Heath himself) to have that they can not only miss that point but seriously

believe that the Tories in Parliament will reverse the decision they made so recently and so unequivocally. What do these people suppose that the Tories made Mrs Thatcher leader for? Her party, her blonde curls? No; they made her leader because they believed in her, and in a particular kind of change, and she offered it.

But suppose they now think they were mistaken? Well, turn the question the other way about: why does Mr Heath suppose they got rid of him? Because he took the advice of the Tories, and he failed to read his binoculars properly in the Admiral's Cup? No; they got rid of him because they felt he had lost too many elections and would not listen to advice. Well, he has won any elections since that time, and he has listened to any advice either. And he has not suddenly been reborn simply because he has made two excellent speeches in the House of Commons and conducted a powerful pro-European campaign during the referendum. (And the attention given to those phenomena by his seconds suggest that they have not yet given up hope of balancing soap bubbles on his pins.)

It would do Mrs Thatcher (and the Tory Party) much good to consider the fact and to blame him for the Shadow Cabinet affair—if she would, now make Mr Heath an unambiguous offer of a post worthy of his considerable talents. It would do him (and the Tory Party) much good if, offered such a post, he would accept it. It is doing neither of them any good, and the country much harm, to continue with the present state of affairs. "Be friends, you English fools, be friends," says the Prime Minister's speech before Agincourt: "we have French quarrels now, if you could tell how to reckon." Let Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath like take those words to heart. Unless, of course, they prefer those of Private Williams: "We see yonder the beginning of the day, but I think we shall never see the end of it."

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Six only I thought that...

defending modern industry as a genuine economic industry.

Which is why about 100 reporters and others turned up at a London hotel yesterday to listen to Mansoor Ali Otaibi, the Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources for the United Arab Emirates. He has written a book called OPEC and the Petroleum Industry—a fashionable subject, because another book about it by Anthony Sampson was also published yesterday.

Al-Otaibi is a dapper man of 29, dressed in a sharp grey suit, with a high forehead, a check shirt and tie, with the suggestion of a beard. He spoke spontaneously, and although his experts there said he was surprisingly frank, the press conference was unrelentingly hostile.

His lack of flamboyance—contrasted with Sheikh Yamani, his Saudi Arabian counterpart—may have been partly due to the fact that he is fasting during daylight hours for Ramadan, so he had to eat and drink the rest of the evening.

He might have been missing his favourite hobby, football, for which there is little scope in Grosvenor Square, where he maintains his London residence.

Encouraging to see that our state's policy of internationalism is an appreciation of the good things of life. The Order of Service for the first formal assembly of the year at Walsley Comprehensive School, Sheffield, ends with "Gloria Patri and Benedictus".

PHS

## The Times Diary

Luck, skill and a lot of venom

roads on the board was bound to win the game. But he could not find anyone following that tactic.

Although Monopoly has a reputation for dragging its feet, the 24-hour game had finished within two hours. The first outright winner was John Noble, managing director of a wire and cable company from Stourbridge. He bankrupted his opponents in 105 minutes, but promptly returned to the real business of making money. "I have to see some French customers this afternoon," he said, "but it has been fun."

Fare deal

Margaret Thatcher went to unusual lengths to show her support for free enterprise when she flew across the Atlantic for her present visit. She was determined to fly by privately owned Laker Airways and not by the nationalized British Airways, but Laker did only round trip charters which did not fit her schedule. She wanted to fly from London to New York and return from Toronto to Prestwick. She and her party solved the problem by booking two separate Laker round trips each—one from Gatwick to New York to Gatwick and one from Prestwick to Toronto to Prestwick.

Thus they each had to pay double the advanced booking charter fare of £109. But at £218 that still worked out slightly cheaper than the £238 21-day ticket they could have bought more conventionally from British Airways.

A spokeswoman for Laker told me there was nothing illegal in this ruse. "You buy your ticket and the seat's there for you, but if you don't want to put your bum in it you don't have to," she explained inelegantly.

Having suffered the pleasures of charter flying across the Atlantic, the Thatcher team quickly switched to first class for their flying in America. One of her aides, Gordon Reece, explained that this was because "she had so much extra baggage. All those stylish dresses."

Top-musher

On Sunday night the best taxi drivers and most well-maintained cabs in London converged on the new Westmoreland Hotel at Lords. The title "London Taxi Driver of the Year" was being bestowed upon Terry Higgins from Hoddeston.

His fares—a reliable flow of interesting information. An owner-driver, he is known as a "musher" in the trade, "presumably because we have to keep driving slowly to make any money, like the sledge-team driver who calls 'Mush! Mush!' at his dogs."

He won his new and more flattering title by answering a questionnaire, driving an obstacle course, and then taking his cab round a list of check-points for the lowest possible fare. He was expected to know the weight and fuel capacity of his cab, the whereabouts of Grosvenor Bridge (one of the railway bridges over the Thames), and how much additional he should charge for a golf bag, a push chair and two children under six.

Off duty

The Customs and Excise Art Club exhibition of paintings and drawings opened at the Royal Exchange yesterday, proving that many of Her Majesty's revenue collectors are accomplished artists. Landscapes and water colours provide the backbone of the exhibition, and there are no pictures of customs sheds or smugglers' caves. The only remotely work-related picture was a rather academic study of the Customs House at Falmouth.

The Customs and Excise department increased its numbers by a third with the introduction of VAT, but the increase was not reflected in membership of the art club.

"You can't make much of a picture out of VAT," said the president of the club sorrow-

## CTT need not threaten the family business

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# Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

## McCauley's new exhibition

When Pat McCauley, ex-RCA, is now working for McCaul's who had an excellent range of high fashion and well priced knitwear and tops. Here she sketches one of the newest shapes, the straight slit neck.

Pat McCauley, ex-RCA, is now working for McCaul's who had an excellent range of high fashion and well priced knitwear and tops. Here she sketches one of the newest shapes, the straight slit neck.



Above : Pat Martin, ex RCA, is now working for McCaul's who had an excellent range of high fashion and well priced knitwear and tops. Here she sketches one of the newest shapes, the straight slit neck.

## If you've had problems getting through to your international bank, maybe it's in the wrong place.



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**BRISTOL**  
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**CARDIFF**  
St. David's House, 10 Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1UP.  
**HULL**  
14 Story Street, Hull HU1 1SF.  
**IPSWICH**  
39/39a Princes Street, Ipswich IP1 1QP.  
**LIVERPOOL**  
4 Water Street, Liverpool L69 2ET.  
**LUTON**  
39 Cheapside, Luton LU1 2HW.  
**MANCHESTER**  
Boulton House, 17-21 Chorlton Street, Manchester M60 1RP.

**MIDDLESBROUGH**  
PO Box 58, Exchange Place, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 1EB.  
**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**  
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**NOTTINGHAM**  
24-26 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6HS.  
**READING**  
132-134 London Street, Reading RG1 4SX.  
**SOUTHAMPTON**  
18-20 Cumberland Place, Southampton SO9 7AF.  
And 69 other countries, too.

Anguilla, Antigua, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montserrat, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Rhodesia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South West Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tortola, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, USA, USSR, Zaire, Zambia.



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Top of page: The biggest seller in the younger, high fashion scene. Three piece suit, single breasted but with wide lapels.

Above right: Conversation piece belt buckles from Lyntone.

Above left: Birmingham bags is what I am assured these trousers, which I have always thought of as Art College, are called. By B. L. Griffiths.

Left: Brian Mack, joint managing director of Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd. Trying to meet the needs of different groups.

Pictures by Harry Kerr



Above: What it is really all about.

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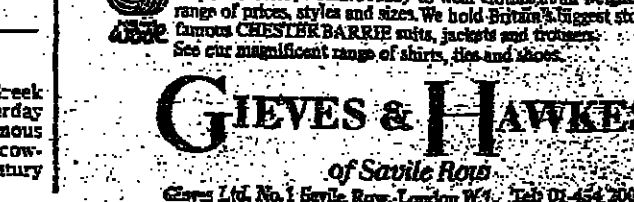
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## Late reaction in equities

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.**

# HIGH & DRY

Really Dry Gin

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS



### Sharp fall in second quarter's GDP confirms verity of recession

Concordance of domestic product in fell sharply in the quarter according to annual figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office. On the output-based estimate, the decline from the quarter was about 2.3 per cent, compared with a 3.3 per cent drop between the two quarters as large as that by the three-quarter week in the fourth quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975. The severity and the extent of the present recession have been confirmed by these figures.

On the output, expenditure and income estimates, the estimate of gross domestic product gives much the same impression. Between mid-half of 1974 and the mid-half of 1975 it fell by 2.3 per cent.

fall in GDP is much less than had been generally expected. Most forecasters have predicted that it would be a modest 1 per cent or less between 1974 and 1975.

The Treasury, in its April assessment, suggested a growth of 1.4 per cent. Expectations have now been demonstrated to be too optimistic, because it is unlikely to sufficiently strong to develop in the half of this year to re-1975 output in the 1974

level. Forecasts of employment have had to be revised downwards in line with the more disturbing prospects for output.

Apart from the three-quarter week, there has been no fall between two quarters as large as the latest one since GDP estimates were first compiled on their present basis in 1958. The current downturn is the most powerful since the 1930s.

The only component of national expenditure to increase between the two quarters was public authorities' current spending on goods and services. It rose by 3 per cent, compared with a rise of less than 1 per cent in the year from the first quarter of 1974 to the first quarter of 1975.

The Central Statistical Office notes that this sharp rise in government spending occurred mainly in expenditure other than wages and salaries.

A large element in the drop in GDP was a very big reduction in the value of stocks and work in progress. This amounted to £340m in the second quarter, after a reduction of £172m in the first quarter. An increase in negative stockbuilding on this scale would have been sufficient in itself to have reduced output by almost 1.1 per cent.

GDP				
Gross domestic product at constant factor (1973=100) and seasonally adjusted				
	Based on expenditure data	Based on income data	Based on output data	Average of the three
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974	101.0	100.5	99.3	100.3
Q1	101.7	99.8	100.2	100.5
Q2	99.7	100.5	99.4	99.9
Q3	99.9	99.7	100.3	100.0
Q4	98.8	100.0	100.1	99.6
1975	98.0	95.5	97.5	97.0
Q1	101.2	100.6	99.7	100.5
Q2	103.4	102.8	100.6	102.3
Q3	101.3	103.3	99.3	101.3
Q4	101.6	100.6	99.0	100.4
1975	99.3	98.3	96.3	98.0

The Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, published last Thursday, suggested that this unusually vigorous desocking process is unlikely to continue for much longer and argued that, if it were to come to an end, a severe brake on output will have been removed. Most economic forecasters are not expecting further falls in output.

### Americans believed buying into Hambros

By Christopher Wilkins and Peter Wright

A significant share stake in Hambros Bank, a leading accepting house, is believed to have been acquired by American interests.

A statement is expected to be made in the near future, but it is thought likely to be between 9 and 15 per cent. One source yesterday suggested the purchase was at the upper end of this range and was completed at 220p a share.

Hambros shares have been firm in the stock market recently, but this price would represent a significant premium over yesterday's price of 195p.

The buyer of the shares is not known, but is reported to be either an American bank or a large American group. The motive of the buyer is bound to cause speculation.

The Bank of England has recently relaxed its rules regarding the ownership of accepting houses to make takeovers by British, or possibly European, banks permissible provided the bids are agreed.

But it draws the line strictly as to the prospect of non-European control, and in a condition of belonging to the Accepting Houses Committee that members should retain management independence.

By the same token Samuel Montagu has remained an accepting house despite having been completely taken over by Midland Bank, because it is deemed to have retained a considerable degree of management independence.

Unless Hambros is prepared to forego membership of the Accepting Houses Committee, it would seem unlikely that a share stake would herald a full bid by the American concern at any later date.

There is no shortage of precedents of significant overseas stakes in accepting houses, however. For example, Philadelphia National Bank and Toronto Dominion Bank both hold stakes in Arthurborne Latham, and Morgan Guaranty Trust has an interest in Morgan Grenfell.

Hambros itself has recently been the subject of much publicity as a result of its involvement in shipping finance, and most notably its close relationship with the Hellenic Republic.

In July the group reported net profits down from £5.6m to £3.1m, but Mr Jocelyn Hambros, the chairman, stated that the bank had so far suffered no loss of principal or interest on its shipping loans and remained satisfied that its security continued to cover its lendings.

### EEC attack on US 'protectionist' threats to £2,200m-a-year exports

From David Cross

Brussels, Sept 22

More than one-fifth of the EEC's traditional exports to the United States, worth \$4,300m (about £2,200m) a year, are liable to be affected by American protectionist measures, the European Commission said today.

It was protesting against a decision by the United States Administration to consider the case for introducing import duties on steel exports from the Community.

In its strongest reaction to what the Community fears could develop into a transatlantic trade war, the Commission said it was particularly concerned that the steel investigation was not an isolated case, but could lead to a general EEC cheese exports were threatened earlier this year.

The investigation was taking place into exports of tin and Community exports of cars to the United States were the subject of a separate investigation into allegations of dumping and injury, the Commission recalled. Furthermore, investigations into other products were under way.

In this case (the steel inquiry), as in the others, the Commission looks to the United States Administration to respect its international obligations and to exercise its general responsibility, with other members of

the international community, to control the forces of protectionism, the statement said.

It was the first time that the normally timorous Commission had publicly used the word 'protectionism' to describe recent overseas trade developments in the United States.

The Commission's protest was prompted by last Thursday's request from United States Steel of Pittsburgh, the giant of the American steel industry, for the introduction of countervailing duties on EEC steel exports.

America has subsequently told the Commission that an investigation is to be opened, and that a preliminary decision must be reached within six months. This will determine whether value-added tax payments on steel exports constitute a bounty or grant, which under United States legislation would require the imposition of countervailing duties.

The Commission maintains the imposition of VAT on steel exports is expressly permitted under the rules for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade because it is a form of indirect taxation.

It is still not clear in Brussels how many steel products will be covered by the investigation. But Commission officials expect it to encompass overseas sales worth nearly \$1,000m a year.

In support of its case for the

introduction of countervailing duties, United States Steel claims that imports of steel rose by 15 per cent during the first eight months of this year.

Nevertheless, the imposition of duties on Community steel products would undoubtedly further jeopardize the future of EEC steel companies which are experiencing big falls in output during the continuing recession.

Aid for French industry: The French Government is expected to agree to pay up to 50 per cent of indemnities for short-time work in the steel industry to prevent huge lay-offs.

After conferring with M Jacques Chirac, the Premier, M Jacques Ferry, steel industry president, said he expected the agreement to be signed 'within the next few days'.

On Sunday, trade unions said the steel industry planned to dismiss about 30,000 workers, 15 per cent of the overall workforce—and 20 per cent in the heavy steel sector.

M Ferry said he made a number of suggestions to M Chirac designed to help the industry. 'There won't be any layoffs up to the end of the year', he said.

To maintain the current 'large number' of workers in the industry, weekly work will be cut to between 32 and 35 hours from about 42 normally, he said.

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### Devaluation of rand slows fall in gold price

By Melvyn Westlake

There was a brief fall in the gold price yesterday morning after Sunday's news of a sharp devaluation of the South African rand. But the improvement was not sustained, and the price later resumed its downward trend on world bullion markets, closing in London at \$135.75 an ounce, a net fall of 75 cents compared with Friday's night—a smaller drop than registered on any single day last week.

At first the South African move appeared to have been interpreted by some gold investors as likely to stabilize the market. Indeed, dealers reported much lower business yesterday and less frenetic trading.

Nevertheless, on further consideration the market concluded that the fall in the rand was psychologically 'bearish', even if the actual practical implications were minimal. The devaluation was seen as a recognition by the largest gold producer in the non-communist world that the price was unlikely to rise again in the medium term.

The Republic has been holding newly mined gold from the market for some time, and is expected to continue to do so rather than depress the price. It is likely that the effect of the rand devaluation on British South African trade will be fairly small. British exports will cost more in the Republic, but accounted for 18.5 per cent of all South African imports in 1974—and some loss of trade seems likely as higher prices deter purchases.

However, because the rand is pegged to the dollar and has been rising steadily against the pound in recent weeks, the net effect on Sunday's move is to devalue the rand by only 7 or 8 per cent against sterling compared to the 17.9 per cent drop in the rand's dollar exchange rate.

Machinery for the Republic is the main British export to South Africa, accounting for 40 per cent of all such exports. Moreover, there was a 56.2 per cent increase in such exports in the first six months of this year.

Other manufactured goods and chemicals account for a further 27 per cent of British exports to the Republic. Considered the other way round, the South African market took 3.2 per cent of all British exports in 1974.

Imports from South Africa—mostly processed minerals, crude materials and food—may become cheaper with the rand's fall. Britain takes 22.3 per cent of all the Republic's exports, which account for 2.1 per cent of Britain's imports.

The Rhodesian dollar has been devalued by 8 per cent against all currencies apart from the South African rand. It was announced yesterday.

South Africa comes to terms. Financial Editor, page 21

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### Bid likely for Burmah's American interests

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Financial Editor

America's leading cigarette maker, R. J. Reynolds Industries, yesterday indicated that it might be willing to bid for Burmah Oil's important businesses in the United States.

The idea is not as improbable as it sounds. Like all the world's major tobacco companies, Reynolds has diversified widely and now has interests in transport, food, packaging and, through American Independent Oil (Aminol), oil production and refining.

Officially, Burmah put up its substantial North American assets for sale in April—one of the consequences of the critical liquidity crisis suffered by the British oil company at the end of last year.

Up for sale are Burmah Oil and Gas (previously Signal) and Burmah Oil Development, the company's original business in the United States. But Signal's 19 per cent stake in the North Sea Thistle field is being retained by Burmah.

By selling these businesses, Burmah hopes to raise at least \$500m (nearly £250m), and the

### Swiss franc nearer link with 'snake'

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Sept 22

Plans for the Swiss franc to join the EEC's system of jointly floating currencies took a significant step forward today with Swiss and Community finance ministers agreeing that it would be a good idea.

An official communiqué issued after a meeting between the ministers of the six EEC member states now operating the snake and Mr Georges Andre Chevallaz, their Swiss colleague, said they 'agreed unanimously that they were in principle in favour of the membership of the Swiss franc in the snake'.

Notwithstanding this affirmation, the French are known to be worried about the impact of Swiss membership. Their main fear is that the addition of a strong Swiss franc could push the whole snake upwards, making it expensive for the French franc to stay in and weakening French trading competitiveness.

Because the snake is basically an EEC instrument designed to steady the Community towards the stated goal of economic and monetary union, a final decision on Swiss membership will depend on its approval by all nine member governments, Britain, Eire, and Italy who are outside the scheme.

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### e TMC to take 500 redundant

Alcolm Brown

TMC is to make 500 years redundant during the next six months by closing its factory at Dulwich, N.

The company stressed yesterday that the job cuts had to do with the cutback in Office ordering which is causing redundancies of more than 6,000 in the GEC and its groups.

Company said yesterday it had decided to close its Dulwich factory because of the decline in demand for power switching equipment and the Post Office moved the old electro-mechanical plant to electronic equipment.

It meant it was no longer able to support two separate operating units, one in the other and the other at Dulwich.

neers' institutions deserve attention

Harold Wilson has told the Labour and MP for Bristol North, chairman of the Committee on Engineers' Institutions, that the 'engineers' institutions deserve attention'.

Palmer had urged Mr Wilson to consider a public inquiry into the preservation of the Council of Engineering Institutions, which has 15 chartered engineering bodies.

ortium gives up exploration licence

pects for finding significant discoveries in offshore waters directly west of the North Sea have suffered a new blow with the surrender of the exploration licence for the French Elf Aquitaine.

French Elf Aquitaine handed the licence for 206.14 back to the Department of Energy without bidding a well on the acre-

### Abu Dhabi minister against big price rise

By Roger Vitolvo

Energy Correspondent

Manar Saeed al-Otaiba, Abu Dhabi's Oil Minister, yesterday said he was against a big price rise for oil, but he felt the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will settle for a moderate increase in oil prices at the end of the month.

'We are against any large increase in oil prices', he said in London before leaving for Vienna, where he will take part in a full ministerial meeting of Opec tomorrow.

He declined to say what new level of prices Abu Dhabi would press for. Since the start of the month, however, the rate of inflation has been very high, and the purchasing power of the oil revenues has declined by 30 per cent.

The minister added, however, that Opec would probably have to be satisfied with a partial compensation for the loss of purchasing power. On the question of switching to special drawing rights (SDRs) as the unit of currency for calculating oil prices, he said the organization would probably decide to stay with the dollar.

Since a decision was taken in principle last June to change to SDR pricing, the dollar has strengthened. The SDR has not shown itself to be better than the dollar, the minister said.

In Vienna yesterday Opec's economic commission continued its meeting in an attempt to draw up a recommendation on oil price rises to present to the ministers tomorrow.

Mr Otaiba has been involved in negotiations over the week-end with the international oil companies with interests in Abu Dhabi on their future relationship.

By the end of the year he hoped to have completed a deal confirming that Abu Dhabi wanted the companies, which include British Petroleum, Shell, Exxon and Mobil, to remain as equity partners in the two consortia which operate the local oilfields.

The long series of talks between British Petroleum, Gulf Oil and the Kuwait Government over details of the state takeover of the Kuwait Oil Co are due to resume in Vienna this week.

### £10m Coventry issue at 13½pc

After the recent £15m issue of loan stock by Islington, the City of Coventry is now seeking to raise £10m through an issue at 13½ per cent, due to mature in 1980.

Islington's issue was in the form of two tranches, one of 5-year and one of 10-year maturity. Coventry appears to be taking its cue from the success of the shorter-dated Islington issue, which was oversubscribed, rather than the longer-dated one which was undersubscribed.

So, the coupon on Coventry's issue is a quarter point below the 13½ per cent offered on the comparable stock by Islington. The issue price is £99.50 and the issue is being arranged by Barclays Bank (London and International), with R. Nivison and Murray & Co as brokers.

### State still owes £3.2m for Court Line assets

By Maurice Corina

Industrial Editor

Although it is a year since the Government announced that the shipbuilding interests had been completed, the Department of Industry still has not paid the full £16m consideration for nationalizing them.

A departmental spokesman confirmed yesterday that part of the state funds involved—some £3.2m—were being withheld from the liquidator of Court Line because some Court Line companies had given guarantees to the National Westminster Bank and the validity of those guarantees was now being disputed.

In the circumstances, the Department had decided not to pay out the balance of the purchase price pending resolution of the problem.

However, National Westminster

ster, bankers to the ill-fated Court Line group, said the bank was not a party to the transaction and any delay in its payment was a matter between the liquidator and the Government.

Until there is a fuller statement, the exact reasons for the delay remain obscure. But certainly the hold-up will come as a surprise to MPs. After the Court Line crash, the Government decided to stick by its original £16m price (settled in just five days of backroom negotiations) for a State takeover of the shipbuilding side, which included Sunderland Shipbuilders, Appleford, and North East Coast Shipbuilders.

Detailed negotiations followed in early September, 1974, between the Department and Mr Rupert Nicholson, the special manager appointed to assist the liquidator. An agreement was signed on September 12, 1974,

and approved by the High Court, which supervises disposal of Court Line's assets.

The consideration was held at £16m, nearly all to be used to satisfy certain inter-company debts and guarantees, so that the shipbuilding companies came into public ownership as 'going concerns'.

Eight days later, on September 20, 1975, the Department of Industry issued a public statement that the purchase of the shipbuilding side had been completed the previous day. It has been assumed ever since that the department had handed over the total consideration under its powers given by Section 7 of the Industry Act.

Yesterday the department stressed that it was in the position of acting as a referee, holding on to the balance of the purchase price pending settlement of the dispute it reports as now in progress between the

### Dollar continues its strong rise

The dollar resumed its strong rise against most other major currencies when the foreign exchange resumed trading yesterday after the weekend break.

Sterling closed at \$2.0715, its weakest level against the dollar and down a net 95 points. The dollar is now at its strongest level for about 19 months, against key currencies, according to the Reuters Index.

In Tokyo the authorities are reported to have been defending the yen fairly vigorously in recent days. The dollar is benefiting from the strong American trade position, relatively high interest rates in New York and signs of an incipient recovery in the economy.

liquidator and National Westminster.

Holiday victims: The remaining Court Line victims still waiting for compensation for their lost 1974 summer holidays, sharply criticized the Association of British Travel Agents yesterday when the association said it hoped the remaining compensation would be on its way to the holiday firm victims by the end of the month.

Mr Reg Law, chairman of the Court Line Action Group, said: 'I don't believe it. We've been given these sort of stories for a year now.'

He is urging individual travel agents who have been holding Court Line money while a legal battle is fought, to ignore the advice of ABTA and hand the money back to the victims right away. 'The travel agents, who are on our side, should ignore the legal nonsense and pay up', he said.

## Rothschild Investment Trust Limited

**Salient features of the Annual Report**

	years to 31st March	1975	1974
Group Revenue for the year before Taxation	£3,023,000	£2,322,000	
Group Revenue for the year after Taxation	£1,719,000	£1,619,000	
Net Asset Value per £1 Ordinary Share		450p	460p
— pre conversion		445p	443p
Earnings per £1 Ordinary Share		13.9p	12.8p
— basic		14.0p	13.5p
— fully diluted		9.50p	9.5p

Dividends per £1 Ordinary Share (net)

## New buffer stock chiefs named by Tin Council

By Wallace Jackson  
Commodities Editor

Appointments of a new buffer stock manager and a deputy were announced by the International Tin Council yesterday. The appointments, who will take over their duties as soon as possible, are:

Buffer stock manager: Mr P. A. A. de Koning, 48, a Dutch national who has been employed by Bilfinger International Metals BV in The Hague since 1959 and has been acting as adviser to the Netherlands delegation to the Tin Council.

Deputy manager: Mr B. C. Engel, 46, a British national who has been employed by Continental Ope Europe, Ltd., in London since 1971 and who was with the Straits Trading Co in Malaysia from 1951 to 1970.

The appointments come after the resignations in July of







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Mines after a rand devaluation

ation of the South African Rand was given a mixed on in the gold share of the London market, reflecting uncertainty over the precise effects of the devaluation, but the way in which gold prices were likely to move was likely to be a factor.

First sight of the outlook for gold is good. The 17.9 per cent devaluation translates into a rise in the price of gold in terms of the rand, but the summing of a maintained gold price in terms of the dollar, that have very considerable implications for the profitability of the more marginal mines. Not that the revenue looks likely to be a factor in the short term, but the long-term implications for the profitability of the more marginal mines are likely to be a factor.

Interim: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £62.8m  
Turnover £156m (£105m)  
Pre-tax profits £5.97m (£5.53m)  
Dividend gross 1.23p (1.19p)

Low & Bonar  
Canadian reversal

Low & Bonar's bid for Nairn Williamson was swiftly topped last week, and the group's latest interim results show that it is likely to stay in the hunt. It might have been some difficulty in increasing the paper element to counter Unilever's pre-tax profits dipped from £3.4m to £2.5m, but the drop in the share price was of the fall but out at \$145 an ounce, selling, apparently by the Americans has forced the price lower and now the price of \$120 or may be \$100, pessimists have their way, the price of the devaluation of the dollar would be more than offset.

Interim: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £45.1m  
Sales £158m (£107m)  
Pre-tax profits £6.94m (£5.8m)  
Dividend gross £2.4p (2p)

AB Electronic  
Attractive yield

A 7 per cent drop in AB Electronic's sales represented a much bigger drop in volume as the bottom dropped out of the market for its components. But the drop in sales was not a disaster, though the effect was in terms of lower profits. AB's performance was credible enough in the circumstances.

Interim: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £13m  
Sales £30.4m (£27.8m)  
Pre-tax profits £2.5m (£3.4m)  
Dividend gross 4.2p (4.1p)

Booker McConnell  
Swings and roundabouts

Pre-tax profits of Booker McConnell for the half year to end June are up by a fifth, but earnings after a drop from £557,000 to £300,000 in minorities but a rise to 59.6 per cent in the tax charge (partly reflecting higher Guyana property tax), are up by almost a quarter. But if that sums up the global picture, the first half

Interim: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £1.46m  
Sales £11.2m (£12.1m)  
Pre-tax profits £0.38m (£0.91m)  
Dividend gross 6.32p (6.12p)

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)  
Capitalization £1.46m  
Sales £11.2m (£12.1m)  
Pre-tax profits £0.38m (£0.91m)  
Dividend gross 6.32p (6.12p)

## Business Diary: Milky way • Thomas the speech

ons between British Airways and independents such as Midland Airways have been strained as the independents have pushed for a bigger of the better routes. Now news of a surprising of heart—a jointly service between British Airways and Heathrow, at airports and Heathrow, joint press conference at a yesterday all was lovely with spokesmen for BMA British Airways emphasizing advantages for every of increasing the new Birmingham-Heath flights by adding three return journeys to the single daily return by British Airways.

If the demand is there, doesn't British Airways use an aircraft? "Well," the BMA managing director, A. Bishop, was at pains to use the word *extreme* in the face of widespread about the conflicting of the public and private of British civil aviation BMA have always maintained the policy of being contrary to rather than in with the state air- he said. Birmingham businessmen become increasingly with Elmdon's once-a-day run to Heathrow, while there are eight flights, on 12, Edinburgh eight,



Rank Xerox's Thomas.

about 10 years ago from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

In a curious sort of swap, he took over as chief executive of Rank Xerox in 1970 from Nigel Foulkes, who then "went public" as chairman of the British Airways Authority. This was only a year after Xerox Corporation gained control of Rank Xerox by picking up the extra 1 per cent stake, breaking the previous fifty-fifty partnership with The Rank Organisation.

Incidentally, Thomas—like Russell Evans, the Rank Organisation's successor—director—was company secretary at the time of his elevation. Thomas was in Rimini yesterday, where he called for a new accommodation between multinationals, governments, and international agencies, based upon a new international council and a voluntary code of conduct.

reported upon Rank Xerox's alleged monopoly of the supply of indirect electrostatic reprographic equipment.

In the United States last month Xerox Corporation gave an undertaking to the Federal Trade Commission to change pricing policies and to supply patents to its competitors.

### Akzo unabashed

Apartment in South Africa is a sore point in Holland and any decision by a Dutch company to invest in that country is controversial.

Akzo, a parent company whose subsidiary Enka Glanzstoff has had such a hiding in the papers recently, is now throwing more red meat to the critics with the announcement that it plans to build a new factory manufacturing raw materials for washing powders in the South African KwaZulu Reservation.

Akzo and a British partner, Chemical Holdings, will each sink about £350,000 in their one-third share in the enterprise—at least, that was what was budgeted for before the weekend devaluation of the rand.

Chief Gatscha Butheke, who leads the KwaZulu community, is in the Netherlands next week to talk to church, political and union leaders. It is not yet known whether he will be meeting Akzo's directors.

## Making sure the disabled get their fair share of work

Eric Wigham

Rising unemployment is forcing out of work the blind, the maimed and the chronically sick just as it is the able-bodied. In June the percentage of unemployed among the 567,000 on the disabled persons' register was 3.6, when the national rate was 5.2.

The national rate is now 5.2 and the disabled rate is tending to rise more slowly, it seems probable that one in six of those on the register are now without jobs.

More than half of disabled workers are not registered and many are without permits to work. They are not being taken against them.

There are renewed demands, some of them at this month's Trades Union Congress, for the Government to show more urgency in updating its policies for the employment of the disabled, about which discussions have now been going on for five years.

After two years of study the Department of Employment planning and research section began in 1972 to present a series of discussion papers to the National Advisory Council for the Employment of the Disabled. So far no decisions have been taken, though it is hoped that announcements will be made before the end of this year.

The quota scheme was started under the Disabled Persons Act of 1944, which is still the main basis for the policy. It put an obligation on every employer of 20 or more people to include a quota of registered disabled, which,

since 1946, has been fixed at 3 per cent.

The employer is below the quota he must not engage a worker who is not on the register without a permit. But for years the Act has not been enforced. In 1972 about 35,000 companies, substantially more than half of those affected, were not maintaining their quota.

They could not do so because there are fewer than 3 per cent of their total workforce on the register. But many were recruiting able-bodied men without permits and without action being taken against them.

Most, but not all the settlement officers seem to prefer the last, even though the ex-

istence of the quota may have some influence on employers and provide a pretext for making contacts.

Experiments in enforcing the quota have been carried out this year in half a dozen places with a worse than average record. As a preliminary Mr Harold Walker, the Department of Employment parliamentary secretary, wrote to every employer in the areas chosen reminding them of their obligations under the Act. The results appear to have been mixed.

Sheltered employment for disabled workers who cannot compete in the open market is provided by Remploy, by some 30 local authorities and by voluntary organizations. A need for close coordination has been felt and there has been talk of merging the work of Remploy and that of the local authorities.

The TUC advocates that the Employment Service Agency, which took over administrative responsibility for resettlement from the Department of Employment last year, should be given an overall responsibility for sheltered employment, leaving Remploy and the local authorities to continue its day-to-day running.

Since the war there has been a significant alteration in the characteristics of the disabled population and this may result in a basic change in the service. The 1944 Act was thought of principally as providing help for those wounded in the two world wars, but the number of these veterans on the register fell from 370,000 in 1950 to 85,000 in 1972 and continues to fall.

On the other hand there have been more people affected by age-related handicaps, such as arthritis, heart troubles and arthritis, and a growing group of younger people with mental illnesses or nervous conditions, such as epilepsy and spasticity.

In addition, modern science and technology are having their effects. Young people are appearing on the register suffering from diseases such as spina bifida from which they would probably have died a few years ago. The first 25 thalidomide babies left school last term and 400 more will follow in the next three years.

Injuries from road accidents tend to become more numerous, more severe and more incapacitating.

New electronic devices make a working life possible for some disabled for whom it would formerly have been out of the question. Those almost paralysed are now able to type if any movement of any part of their body is possible and the blind can be enabled to read the printed word without its being raised up from the page. But a single piece of equipment can cost anything up to £1,500 and the official budget provides only £50,000 for such purchases.

### Experiments

It has been increasingly difficult to draw the line between the problem of the mentally and physically disabled and that of other "socially disadvantaged" groups who may have no medical handicap but need a specialized employment service. Would it be desirable, it is asked, to have one specialized resettlement service covering other disadvantaged groups as well as the disabled?

In 1973 four experiments were conducted in Cardiff, Edinburgh, Manchester and Birmingham to compare the effects of covering disabled people alone, disadvantaged people alone and the two together. It is hoped to move towards conclusions in the first half of next year.

### Officers' training

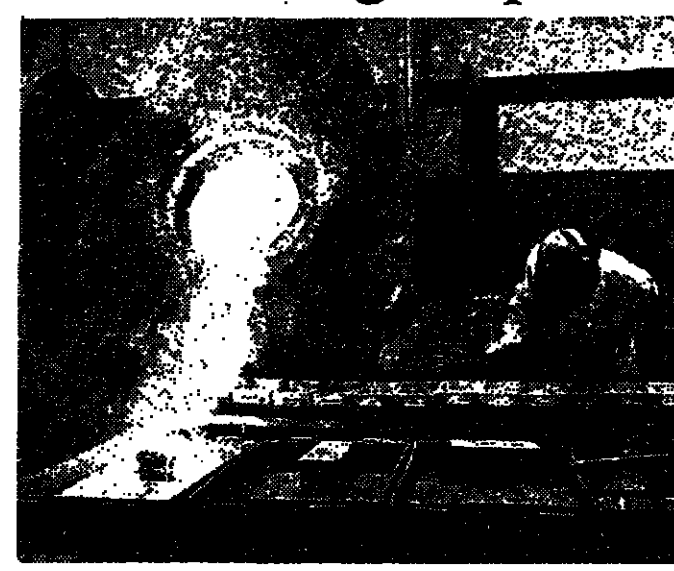
It all goes slowly, but the service has not stood still altogether during the years. About 500 resettlement officers transferred as a block when the employment service took over from the department and since then there has been an expanded training programme for resettlement officers and in June a national training centre was opened in Leeds.

A limited career structure has been introduced so that experience will not be wasted so much by the Civil Service practice of moving people from one department to another. And the work has now been opened to recruits from outside the Civil Service.

The split-up of the Department, which remained at the rehabilitation centres and the resettlement service, which went to the Employment Service Agency, from training, which went to the Training Services Agency, and from responsibility for the quota scheme and sheltered employment which remained at the department.

With the Department of Health and Social Security and the Health and Safety Executive and local authorities also interested in various ways, there are lots of coordinating and liaison committees. The disabled have benefited, however, from the improvements in the general job-finding activities of the employment agency.

## How South Africa is being forced to come to terms with a lower gold price



Liquid gold being poured into ingots in South Africa: the industry is a major source of employment.

Rapid inflation, running at about 15 per cent, was cutting demand for exports and from South African consumers. The United States economy, which South Africa tends to follow with an 18-month lag, showed no sign of turning up, pushing off until later and later next year the time when South Africa's economy was expected to renew its expansion.

Worst of all, the gold price has gone down and down. South African economic estimates usually have built into them an assumption about the likely future trend of the price of gold, because it is sales of that metal which affect the economy in two vital ways. As well as providing cover for the country's deficit on manufactured goods, the mining industry is also an important source of employment, both directly and indirectly.

Last month the Government hoped to deal with the balance of payments problem by raising interest rates and thus stepping up the net inflow of capital. This policy has been made impossible by the continued strength of the dollar, to which the rand was tied before Sunday's move, and the continued weakening of gold.

Perhaps even more worrying, gold's decline in price has meant a number of mines which were marginal with the price at about \$150 have become uneconomic as the price has fallen further. If mines had been forced to close, laying off thousands, this would have led in turn to fewer jobs in the industries which supply the mines and those who work in them.

By increasing the rand price which gold companies receive, the South African government has opened the possibility of major closures for the time being at least. But its action, coming only a few months after it had committed itself to ending the old policy of frequent adjustments of the rand parity, marks a significant coming to terms with the cold lessons of the fall in the gold price.

Until recently, the South African attitude has seemed to be to hope that the metal would rise in price again and there has been frequent talk of it going up to \$170 or, at a minimum, \$150. This latter figure is the one set by the Minister of Planning in outlining the country's economic development plan earlier this year, which called for an annual growth rate of 6 per cent and aimed at creating the total number of jobs for black workers to 7.5 million by 1979.

Unless the world gold price rises sharply in the coming years, that sort of target is going to seem difficult to achieve, which in turn has important implications for the country's strategy for dealing with the discontent of black workers over apartheid—both in its "petty" forms and in terms

of the gap between their living standards and those of white South Africans.

Rising living standards are a central part of that strategy. And yet, simply to cope with the country's increase in population, there has to be growth of 3 per cent a year, so that it will be a difficult enough task to increase living standards at a rate which will be fast enough to meet black demands on the economic front, leaving aside any question of their discontent with a political and social system which relegates them to second-class status.

Both recession and the risk of extremely high payments deficits, masked only on the reserve side by putting more and more gold into the central bank, made Sunday's devaluation decision the only logical step for South Africa to take.

But problems, both short and long-term, still remain. The immediate one is inflation, which will be given a new twist by the rise in import prices and which will need tough government action to hold in check. The longer-term problem is finding a way to adjust the idea that gold will not do for South Africa's development what oil has done for some Opec members. South Africa's growth will have to slow down and that will make it harder for the country to deal with the myriad of other problems which it faces.

David Blake

### INTERIM STATEMENT

#### British Titan Limited

International manufacturers of

Tioxide

TITANIUM PIGMENTS

INTERIM STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of British Titan Limited announce the unaudited results of the Group for the half year to 30th June 1975, which, together with comparative results for 1974, are as follows:—

	Half Year to 30th June 1975 £'000	Half Year to 30th June 1974 £'000	Half Year to 30th June 1974 £'000
Total external sales	42,676	42,061	53,165
Trading profit	4,574	6,053	18,353
Interest receivable	252	621	345
Interest payable	4,826	6,674	18,698
Profit before taxation	1,104	1,084	1,119
Taxation	3,722	5,610	17,579
Profit after taxation	1,891	2,476	9,199
Minority interests	1,831	3,134	8,380
	126	282	301
Preference dividend	1,705	2,872	8,079
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	15	15	15
	1,690	2,857	8,064

Income and expenditure of overseas subsidiary companies have been converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of each period. Changes in the sterling values of the parent company's investments overseas, arising from exchange fluctuations, have been excluded from profits.

For the first half of 1975 the taxation charge consists of £0.265 million U.K. Corporation Tax (calculated at 52%) and £1.625 million Overseas Tax.

The recession in business, which started in the second half of 1974, continued throughout the first half of 1975. To match falling sales it has been necessary to reduce production at all our factories. There has been a distinct improvement in the American market in recent months but no change is yet apparent elsewhere.

It has been decided that from the beginning of 1976 the name of the Company will be changed to Tioxide Group Limited, reinforcing the world-wide recognition gained by our trade mark TIOXIDE.















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**CUPLE** -  
accommodation  
from Oct. 1.  
0924 SE879 ave.  
Flats/Houses wanted  
long/short term, L.A.

**EXECUTIVE** A-  
furnished flat or house  
p.w. Usual fees requir  
Kav & Lewis, 624 HH  
prestige residential in

Daphne! It can't be real!

I'll say! You don't get rubbish advertised in Saturday Bazaar!

Gosh! What a Super crocodile!

Yes! Spotted him in in an ad. in Saturday Bazaar! House-trained too!

Thanks!

They're nice!

Saturday Bazaar...

D. B. 1984

[illegible][illegible]


# The talk of the town.

The Times Saturday Bazaar. The Saturday Bazaar. is a bright, unusual classified page. Products and services advertised range from exotic eating houses, to exclusive garden furniture.

The Times Saturday Bazaar - for the finer things in life.

To buy - read it. To sell - ring: 01-278 9351.

Advertise in The Times. Where it pays you to advertise.

A decorative banner for 'THE TIMES' featuring a clock face and floral motifs. The banner is ornate, with a central clock face showing approximately 10:10. The words 'THE TIMES' are prominently displayed in a stylized font across the center. To the left of the clock, the words 'TIMES' and 'PART' are visible. The entire banner is adorned with intricate floral and leaf patterns.



**THE TIMES**  
ADVERTISING  
To place an advertisement in any of these categories, call 01-837 3311

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**PERSONAL COLUMNS**

ALSO ON PAGE 25

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
**A LEGAL ARRANGEMENT...**  
We are pleased to announce that we have been appointed as the legal representatives of the late Mr. John Smith, who died on 15th September 1975. We are now in receipt of the probate and are in a position to deal with all matters relating to the estate.

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**  
**CANCER RESEARCH**  
HELP US WITH THE WORK WE ARE DOING TO FIND A CURE FOR CANCER. Please send us your Christmas card with a donation to the Cancer Research Campaign. Your card will be sent to the campaign and your donation will be used to help us find a cure for cancer.

**HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS**  
**MARBELLA**  
4-star hotel with swimming pool, tennis, and golf. Located in the heart of Marbella, this hotel offers a perfect holiday experience. Book now for the best rates.

**CHRISTMAS IN CANADA**  
Experience the magic of Christmas in Canada. From the snowy mountains to the bustling cities, there is something for everyone. Book your holiday now.

**WARDAIR (UK) LTD.**  
We are now offering special rates for travel to and from the UK. Book now for the best prices.

**SUPER SAVERS**  
NABORS DAK ES SALAM, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA. A great holiday destination with beautiful scenery and excellent facilities. Book now.

**SUNDANCE MOROCCO**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Morocco. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**INDIAN SUMMER**  
Experience the beauty of Indian Summer. From the mountains to the plains, there is something for everyone. Book now.

**UK HOLIDAYS**  
Enjoy a holiday in the UK. From the coast to the mountains, there is something for everyone. Book now.

**CANARY ISLANDS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**MAINSAIL TRAVEL**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**MADRID, ATHENS, BARCELONA**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Spain. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS**  
Enjoy a holiday in the UK. From the coast to the mountains, there is something for everyone. Book now.

**TOP FLIGHT TRAVELS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**SKING IN ITALY**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Italy. Enjoy the snow, sun, and ski. Book now.

**KENYA KENYA SAVE SPECIALISTS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Kenya. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**MARRAKECH**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Morocco. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**AFRICA SPECIALISTS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Africa. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS**

**BEST VALUE IN FARES**  
**WE'RE NO. 1**  
**LOWEST RELIABLE AIRFARES**  
We are now offering special rates for travel to and from the UK. Book now for the best prices.

**WORLD EXPEDITIONARY ASSOCIATION**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**MUNCH ONTOBERFEST YOU CAN STILL JOIN IN**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**TRAVELAIR**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**TRAVELAIR**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**POUND-SAVERS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**AUSTRALIA-NZ**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Australia and New Zealand. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**CORFU VILLAS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Corfu. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**ECONOMY**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**LOW FARES GUARANTEED**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**WHEN FLYING**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Australia and New Zealand. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**FLY WHOROPAN AUSTRALIA**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Australia. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**BEST VALUE AIRFARES IN SOUTH AFRICA**  
A beautiful holiday destination in South Africa. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**OVERLAND TRIPS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**DO NOT PAY MORE FOR CASH**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**CHEAP TRAVEL SPAIN BY COACH**  
A beautiful holiday destination in Spain. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**RESTAURANTS**  
A beautiful holiday destination in the Canary Islands. Enjoy the sun, sand, and sea. Book now.

**The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,106**

This puzzle, used in the national final of the Cuzzy Kuzzy Times crossword championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 17 of the 19 finalists.



**ACROSS**  
1 The rule is the same.  
5 Consent to date quantity of wood to the bill (6).  
10 A painful meeting (9).  
11 Ways of communicating sound scholarship (5).  
12 Wear down people with politeness (5).  
13 Unusual caution about money, with oriental graft (9).  
14 Greek island has drain double round the house (7).  
15 Very little time to transfer supporter (6).  
16 Cards for meals, with further directions (6).  
17 Richard includes Pope's opening church feature (7).  
18 Exaggerate the position of the President (9).  
19 Parachute user, or packer (5).  
20 This kind of hugo's a put-up job (5).  
21 Handy tool for farmers and anglers (9).  
22 Tricks cause anger in the civil service (6).  
23 A boy's boy (8).

**DOWN**  
1 Messiah's malepropan constant (8).  
2 It gives time for French underground somewhere in Alaska (9).  
3 My 29 is her first cousin once removed (5).  
4 Love on wing—the expert's view (7).

**SUCCESS IN STYLE**  
The layout of this advertisement gave it an excellent position in the retail column, which could make a difference in response. Booked on our series plan (4 consecutive days plus a 5th free) the advertiser received excellent response. If you have a house to sell or lot.

**Ring**  
**01-837 3311**  
and let The Times help you!

**RESTAURANTS**  
**CITY GENTS MEET YOUR WEST END DOLLY BIRDS AT THE**  
**Entrecote**  
184, Southampton Row, W.C1  
Tel: 01-837 3311